bulletin of
Duke University
2007-2008

School of Law
The Mission of Duke University

The founding Indenture of Duke University directed the members of the university to "develop our resources, increase our wisdom, and promote human happiness."

To these ends, the mission of Duke University is to provide a superior liberal education to undergraduate students, attending not only to their intellectual growth but also to their development as adults committed to high ethical standards and full participation as leaders in their communities; to prepare future members of the learned professions for lives of skilled and ethical service by providing excellent graduate and professional education; to advance the frontiers of knowledge and contribute boldly to the international community of scholarship; to foster health and well-being through medical research and patient care; and to promote a sincere spirit of tolerance, a sense of the obligations and rewards of citizenship, and a commitment to learning, freedom, and truth.

By pursuing these objectives with vision and integrity, Duke University seeks to engage the mind, elevate the spirit, and stimulate the best effort of all who are associated with the university; to contribute in diverse ways to the local community, the state, the nation, and the world; and to attain and maintain a place of real leadership in all that we do.

—Adopted by the Board of Trustees on February 23, 2001.
The information in this bulletin applies to the academic year 2007-2008 and is accurate and current, to the extent possible, as of August, 2007. The university reserves the right to change programs of study, academic requirements, teaching staff, the calendar, and other matters described herein without prior notice, in accordance with established procedures.

Duke University prohibits discrimination and harassment, and provides equal employment opportunity without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or age. The university also makes good faith efforts to recruit, employ, and promote qualified minorities, women, individuals with disabilities, and veterans. It admits qualified students to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students. The university also does not tolerate harassment of any kind.

Questions, comments or complaints of discrimination or harassment should be directed to the Office of the Vice-President for Institutional Equity, (919) 684-8222. Further information, as well as the complete text of the harassment policy, may be found at: http://www.duke.edu/web/equity/.

Duke University recognizes and utilizes electronic mail as a medium for official communications. The university provides all students with e-mail accounts as well as access to e-mail services from public clusters if students do not have personal computers of their own. All students are expected to access their e-mail accounts on a regular basis to check for and respond as necessary to such communications, just as they currently do with paper/postal service mail.

Information that the university is required to make available under the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Acts may be obtained from the Office of University Relations at (919) 684-2823 or in writing to 615 Chapel Drive, Box 90563, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708.

Duke University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award baccalaureate, masters, doctorate, and professional degrees. Contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30033-4097 or call 404-679-4500 for questions about the accreditation of Duke University.

Inquiries about the Law School may be made by calling (919) 613-7020 or (919) 613-7006. Queries about admissions, financial aid or other aspects of the Law School’s programs, may also be sent via the Internet to admissions@law.duke.edu. Please also see the Law School’s World Wide Web site at http://www.law.duke.edu.
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DUKE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
Academic Calendar 2007-2008

SUMMER TERM 2007
Thurs. & Fri., May 31 and June 1
First-year orientation
Monday, June 4
First day of classes
Wednesday, July 25
Last day of classes
Thursday July 26- Friday, August 3
Reading and examination period

FALL TERM 2007
Mon.-Fri., August 13-17
First-year and L.L.M Orientations
Thursday, August 16
First-year legal writing classes and
upper-level on-campus interviews
begin
Monday, August 20
All classes begin
Saturday, September 8
Duke Law Clinics Intensive Training
Mon. & Tues., September 17 & 18
No upper-level classes (career
development); first-year classes meet
as scheduled
Mon.-Fri., October 8-12
Fall break for upper-level students;
Writing break for first-year students
Wed.-Fri., November 21-23
Thanksgiving Break
Friday, November 30
Last day of classes
December 1-17
Reading and examination period

SPRING TERM 2008
Wednesday, January 9
Classes begin; Monday classes meet
Thurs.-Sun., January 10-13
Intensive Trial Practice Weekend
Monday, January 21
Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday
(no classes)
Saturday, January 26
Duke law clinics intensive training
Mon.-Fri., March 10-14
Spring Break
Monday, April 16
Last day of regularly scheduled
classes
Fri.-Sun. April 11-13
Alumni Weekend
Wednesday, April 16
Last day of classes
April 17-May 5
Reading and examination period
Saturday, May 10
Law School Hooding Ceremony
Sunday, May 11
University commencement ceremony
University Administration

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
Richard H. Brodhead, PhD, President
Victor J. Dzau, MD, Chancellor for Health Affairs; and President and Chief Executive Officer, Duke University Health System, Inc.
Peter Lange, PhD, Provost
Neal F. Triplett, MBA, President and Chief Executive Officer of Duke Management Company
Tallman Trask III, MBA, PhD, Executive Vice-President
Peter C. Agre, MD, Vice-Chancellor for Science and Technology
Joseph L. Alleva, MBA, Director of Athletics
Pamela Bernard, JD, Vice-President and University Counsel
John F. Burness, AB, Senior Vice-President for Public Affairs and Government Relations
Robert M. Califf, MD, Vice-Chancellor for Clinical Research
H. Clint Davidson, Jr., MBA, Vice-President for Human Resources
Kemel Dawkins, BA, Vice-President for Campus Services
Tracy Futhay, MS, Vice-President for Information Technology and Chief Information Officer
Catherine Lynch Gilliss, DNSc, Vice-Chancellor for Nursing Affairs and Dean of the School of Nursing
N. Allison Halton, AB, Vice-President and University Secretary
B. Hofler Milam, MBA, Vice-President for Finance
Larry Moneta, EdD, Vice-President for Student Affairs
Molly K. O’Neill, MSHA, Vice-Chancellor for Medical Center Integrated Planning; and Vice-President for Business Development and Chief Strategic Planning Officer, Duke University Health System, Inc.
Benjamin D. Reese, Jr., PsyD, Vice-President for Institutional Equity
James S. Roberts, PhD, Executive Vice-Provost for Finance and Administration
Robert S. Shepard, PhD, Vice-President for Alumni Affairs and Development
Robert L. Taber, PhD, Vice-Chancellor for Corporate and Venture Development
Samuel M. Wells, PhD, Dean of the Chapel
Huntington F. Willard, PhD, Vice-Chancellor for Genome Sciences and Director of the Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy
Gordon D. Williams, BA, Executive Vice-Dean and Chief Operating Officer, School of Medicine and Vice-Chancellor for Operations, Duke University Medical Center
R. Sanders Williams, MD, Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine
Phail Wynn Jr., PhD, Vice-President of Durham and Regional Affairs

LAW SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION
David F. Levi, Dean
Curtis A. Bradley, Senior Associate Dean, Academic Affairs
Richard A. Danner, Senior Associate Dean, Information Services
Stuart M. Benjamin, Associate Dean, Research and Professor of Law
James E. Coleman, Jr., Associate Dean, Special Projects and Priorities and Professor of the Practice of Law
Bruce A. Elvin, Associate Dean, Career and Professional Development Center
Elizabeth A. Gustafson, Associate Dean, Academic Affairs
Gael Hallenbeck, Associate Dean, Finance and Administration
Judith A. Horowitz, Associate Dean, International Studies
William J. Hoye, Associate Dean, Admissions and Financial Aid
Jill S. Miller, Associate Dean, Student Affairs
Theresa A. Newman, Associate Dean, Academic Affairs and Clinical Professor of Law
E. Carol Spruill, Associate Dean, Public Interest Activities and Special Projects
Sarah West, Associate Dean, Alumni and Development
Katharine Buchanan, Assistant Dean, Alumni and Development
Christopher B. McLaughlin, Assistant Dean, Student Affairs
Anne Sherman, Assistant Dean, Student Affairs
Melanie J. Dunshee, Deputy Director, Law Library
Altruism combined with realism; knowledge of fundamental principles and capacity to apply them; courage to insist on the right and patience to achieve it; understanding of the timidity of the weak; fearlessness of the domination of the powerful; sympathy for the mistakes of the indiscreet; caution of the craftiness of the unprincipled; enthusiasm for that which is fine and inspiring; reverence for that which is sacred; these are some of the attributes of great lawyers.

Justin Miller
Dean, 1930-34
The mission of the Law School is to (1) prepare students for responsible and productive lives in the legal profession by providing the most rigorous possible education within a collaborative, supportive, and diverse environment, and (2) provide national and international leadership in improving the law and legal institutions through research and public service.

In carrying out this mission, the faculty recognize that the most effective legal education entails more than teaching legal rules, which are countless and subject to frequent change and reinterpretation. The best lawyers are those whose intellectual discipline, creative problem-solving skills, ability to think critically, and sound judgment can be adapted to new fields and unanticipated circumstances. In addition to analytical skills, lawyers require a strong ethical compass, leadership abilities, and a commitment to engaging in the world and using their training to make it better. The Law School helps students develop all of these capacities in a context that is both collegial and intellectually demanding.

The faculty also recognizes that research and service should relate to the improvement, and better public understanding, of law and legal institutions. It is committed to a diversity of research approaches, methodologies, points of view, and to interdisciplinary collaboration.

Leadership in Interdisciplinary Research and Teaching

No law school is more interdisciplinary than Duke. More than half of the faculty have joint appointments or close research or teaching arrangements with other schools and departments at Duke, including the Fuqua School of Business, the Sanford Institute of Public Policy, the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, the School of Medicine, the Pratt School of Engineering, the Divinity School, Women’s Studies, and the Political Science and History Departments in the School of Arts and Sciences. Faculty from a number of these and other schools and departments have secondary appointments at the Law School.

Duke Law School has been a pioneer in joint-degree programs. Typically, between 20 and 25 percent of its JD students now enroll in another degree program at Duke (including the School’s own LLM program in International and Comparative Law) – the highest of any top law school.

An important reason for the interdisciplinary strength at Duke Law School is the commitment of central University resources for interdisciplinary research, teaching, and faculty appointments. The proximity of the Law School building to other schools and departments, such as the Sanford Institute of Public Policy and the Fuqua School of Business, has also been a positive factor.

An Integrated Approach to Community and Leadership

Many law schools claim to have strong communities. Duke’s claim to this distinction is supported by substantial outside recognition. Duke Law School has become a national model in the extent to which its cultivation of a strong and diverse community is deliberately designed to build and reinforce specific leadership skills and professional values. A
distinctive tool in this regard is a highly visible statement of principles for developing student lawyering skills beyond the classroom known as the “Duke Blueprint to LEAD (Lawyer Education and Development).” The Duke Blueprint sets goals for students that emphasize teamwork, problem-solving, positive vision, stress reduction, ethical reflection, managing constructive change, and negotiating individual success within a commitment to the success of a larger organization or institution. Blueprint values are reinforced in every aspect of student life, from first-year student orientation, to career and professional development panels, leadership retreats, and student-faculty collaborations in both curricular and extra-curricular projects.

Duke’s excellence in promoting leadership and professionalism through its integrated approach to student life has been recognized by a number of national awards from the American Bar Association. These include the Gambrell Award in 2005 for the best law school program in professionalism, the 2004 award for the best law school student government, and the 2005 award for the top student bar association president.

Partially accounting for the strength of the community is the School’s small-city location, which encourages both students and faculty to spend more time at the Law School building as compared to urban schools. Faculty tend to work full time in the building, making them highly accessible to students with whom they collaborate on scholarship, conferences, pro bono work, and community service projects. The fact that relatively few students and faculty are employed off-campus at Duke (compared to urban law schools) means that students are also more actively involved in the intellectual and social life of the Law School and in community service. Students report high satisfaction with the quality of the community and their relationships with one another and with the faculty.

**Law in the Service of Society**

While all top law schools have faculty who contribute to public service and public debate on important matters, the Duke Law School is unusual in the extent to which the scholarship and teaching of its faculty integrate theoretical knowledge with solutions to real problems facing lawyers, judges, and public institutions. Many Duke faculty came to the academy with extensive practical experience in government, private practice, or public interest positions, and they and other faculty are often engaged in such activities as Supreme Court advocacy, testimony at congressional hearings, and press briefings. Faculty are engaged in law reform initiatives on matters as diverse as tax reform in Russia, constitutional reform in emerging democracies, intellectual property rules for “orphan works,” access to medicines by developing countries, grand jury reform, drug safety system improvements, and review of wrongful criminal convictions. Duke law faculty have served as project reporters for the American Law Institute (ALI), on ALI advisory committees, and in leadership positions on such influential bodies as the Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure for the Judicial Conference of the United States, the Federal Courts Study Committee, the Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules, and panels of the National Academy of Science. At Duke there is a premium placed on advancing basic theoretical and empirical knowledge that improves legal institutions and is accessible and useful outside academia.

Duke Law School’s clinics offer invaluable real-world experience that also serves the community. The clinics serve as another avenue to deepen students’ practical knowledge, strengthen their problem-solving and lawyering skills, and begin to develop professional identities all while providing important legal services that help underserved communities. Duke Law’s clinical program includes the AIDS Legal Project, the Animal Law Project, the Children’s Education Law Clinic, the Community Enterprise Clinic, the Environmental Law and Policy Clinic, the Guantanamo Defense Clinic, and the Low-Income Taxpayer Clinic.
Technology Leadership

Duke Law School is recognized as the top law school in technological innovation. All regular classrooms and the library are equipped with cutting-edge technologies, supplemented by building-wide wireless connections. The integration of the law library with the educational technologies department, under exceptional leadership, has created a more unified, effective, and efficient department of information services than exists at most peer schools. Duke Law faculty experiment with multi-media teaching materials, including an innovative, high-end documentary series on Supreme Court cases and a video case book for the first-year Contracts course. These efforts have positioned the Law School to develop new initiatives in continuing legal education for alumni and others, as well as products with potential uses in undergraduate education. The Law School is a leader in its commitment to electronic publishing programs and open access to legal information.

Internationalization

Despite Duke Law School’s relatively small size, it has one of the strongest and most unique international and comparative law programs in the country. Its full-time faculty includes experts in public international law, international trade law, global capital markets, international intellectual property law, international investment, sovereign debt, comparative corporate governance, U.S. foreign relations law, global environmental law, the European Union, international criminal law, and global health. No other top program offers substantive depth of knowledge in a wider range of subject matters.

A highly interdisciplinary program, the international and comparative law faculty routinely engage in scholarly collaboration, faculty workshops, and conferences across schools and departments across campus. Among the most active ongoing collaborations are those with the Political Science Department, the Sanford Institute of Public Policy, the Fuqua School of Business, and various area studies programs. Students studying international and comparative law also routinely take classes outside the Law School. Much of Duke’s distinction in this field can be credited to the interdisciplinary character of the University overall.

Duke’s strength in international and comparative law is further reflected in the extensive variety of degree programs it offers. Its JD/LLM program gives U.S. law students an opportunity to earn a specialized degree in international law. Duke also has a competitive program for foreign students seeking an LLM degree in U.S. law, as well as an SJD program for foreign students who wish to earn a U.S. doctorate in law. Unlike some schools, Duke fully integrates its foreign students in the curricular and extra-curricular life of the School. Its summer institutes in Hong Kong and Geneva are among the best summer programs offered by any law school. Additional activities and resources for students include a student-edited journal dedicated to international and comparative law (the Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law), an active student International Law Society, and a clinic to assist detainees at Guantanamo Bay. The Law School also regularly brings in speakers to address topics relating to international and comparative law (including through its Global Law Workshop) and sponsors conferences focused on this area of study.
Presented here are faculty holding academic appointments in the Law School extending beyond one year.

David F. Levi, Dean and Professor of Law
A.B. 1972, magna cum laude, Harvard College; J.D. 1980 Stanford Law School, Order of the Coif, president Stanford Law Review. Following graduation, Dean Levi was a law clerk for Ben C. Duniway, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and for Justice Lewis F. Powell, United States Supreme Court. Prior to his appointment as Dean on July 1, 2007, he was the chief United States district judge for the Eastern District of California. He was appointed United States attorney by President Ronald Reagan in 1986 and a United States district judge by President George H.W. Bush in 1990. He has served as chair of two Judicial Conference committees by appointment of the chief justice. He was chair of the Civil Rules Advisory Committee and chair of the Standing Committee on the Rules of Practice and Procedure. Dean Levi is a member of the Council of the American Law Institute (ALI), was an advisor to the ALI’s Federal Judicial Code Revision Project, and currently serves as an advisor to the Aggregate Litigation project. He was chair of the Ninth Circuit Task Force on Race, Religious and Ethnic Fairness for 1994-1997, and was one of the authors of the report of the Task Force. He was elected president of the Ninth Circuit District Judges Association from 2003-2005 and in 2007, he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the co-author of Federal Trial Objections (2002) and has taught complex litigation at the University of California at Davis School of Law.

Katharine Tiffany Bartlett, A. Kenneth Pye Professor of Law
B.A. 1968, Wheaton College; M.A. 1969, Harvard University; J.D. 1975, University of California, Berkeley. Professor Bartlett is a prominent scholar in the fields of family law and the law of gender who has published widely on child custody law, feminist legal theory, employment discrimination, and social change. In 1994, she was named Duke University’s Scholar-Teacher of the Year. She served as a Reporter for the American Law Institute’s Principles of Family Dissolution, and in 1998 was named to an R. Ammi Cutter Chair for her work on that project. She served as Dean of the Law School from 2000-2007.
Sara Sun Beale, Charles L. B. Lowndes Professor of Law
B.A. 1971, J.D. 1974, University of Michigan. Professor Beale's experience includes a judicial clerkship on the United States Court of Appeals, as well as a year in private practice in Detroit, Michigan. In 1976 she joined the United States Department of Justice, where she served one year in the Office of Legal Counsel, and two years in the Office of the Solicitor General. She began her teaching career at Duke in 1979, and she has also taught at the University of Michigan. She is the author of numerous articles, and co-author of Grand Jury Law and Practice (1986) (2nd ed. 1997), Federal Criminal Law (4th ed. 2006), and Federal Criminal Law and Related Actions (1998). Her principal academic interests are in the federal government's role in the criminal justice system and in the factors that shape public attitudes regarding crime and how they translate into changes in criminal laws and procedures. She served as senior associate dean for academic affairs in 1997-1998. Professor Beale is the Reporter for the Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules.

Stuart M. Benjamin, Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Research
B.A. 1987, J.D. 1991, Yale University. Before he began teaching law, Professor Benjamin served as an editor of the Yale Law Journal; clerked for Judge William C. Canby on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and for Justice David H. Souter of the United States Supreme Court; worked as an associate with Professor Laurence Tribe; served as staff attorney for the Legal Resources Centre in Port Elizabeth, South Africa; and worked as an attorney-advisor in the Office of Legal Counsel in the United States Department of Justice. From 1997 to 2001 he was an associate professor of law at the University of San Diego School of Law, and from 2001 to 2003 he was the Rex G. & Edna Baker Professor in Constitutional Law at the University of Texas School of Law. He is co-author of Telecommunications Law and Policy (1st ed. 2001, 2nd ed. 2006), and has written a number of law review articles.

Francesca Bignami, Professor of Law
A.B. 1991, Harvard University; M.Sc. 1992, University of Oxford, Balliol College; J.D. 1996, Yale Law School; 1998, Fulbright Scholar, European University Institute. Professor Bignami was senior editor of the Yale Law Journal and clerked at the United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit. She then served as a stagiaire for the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. From 1998-2000, she was an associate for a large Washington, D.C., law firm, practicing in the areas of administrative law and international trade. She teaches European Union law, administrative law, and comparative public law. Her research focuses on problems of legitimacy and accountability in the European Union and other systems of international governance as well as the role of non-state actors in such organizations. In 2002-2003, she was the recipient of a senior research award from the German Marshall Fund; in 2005-2006 she was a visiting scholar at the Center for European Studies at Harvard University. In 2006-2007, Professor Bignami was a visiting professor at Harvard Law School and at Boston College Law School.

James D. A. Boyle, William Neal Reynolds Professor of Law
LL.B. 1980, with honours, Glasgow University; LL.M. 1981 and S.J.D., 1986, Harvard Law School. Professor Boyle came to Duke in 2000 from Washington College of Law, American University. He has also served as a visiting professor at Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Boston University, and Harvard. He is a board member of the Creative Commons, and on the Academic Advisory Board of the Electronic Privacy and Information Center and of Public Knowledge. He has published numerous articles on legal and social theory and on intellectual property, is the author of Shamans, Software, and Spleens (Harvard University Press), and the editor of two collections of essays: Critical Legal
Studies (1994) and The Public Domain (2003). He teaches intellectual property, jurisprudence, torts, and law and literature. Professor Boyle was the recipient of the American University Faculty Award for Outstanding Scholarship in 1996, the World Technology Award in Law in 2003 and Duke Bar Association’s Distinguished Teacher Award in 2006. His most recent work is a co-authored “graphic novel” on intellectual property, fair use and documentary film. Professor Boyle writes a regular column for the Financial Times Online and is faculty co-Director of the Center for the Study of the Public Domain.

Curtis A. Bradley, Richard and Marcy Horvitz Professor of Law, Professor of Public Policy Studies, and Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

B.A. 1985, University of Colorado; J.D. 1988, Harvard University. After graduating from law school, Professor Bradley clerked for Judge David Ebel on the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and Justice Byron White on the United States Supreme Court. Professor Bradley then practiced law for several years at Covington & Burling in Washington, D.C. He began his teaching career in 1995 at the University of Colorado Law school. In 2000, he joined the faculty of the University of Virginia law school after a one-year visit. During 2004, he served as Counselor on International Law in the Legal Adviser’s Office of the United States State Department. Professor Bradley joined the Duke law faculty in 2005. He has written numerous articles concerning international law and United States foreign relations law, and is the co-author of Foreign Relations Law: Cases and Materials (Aspen Press 2nd ed. 2006), and International Law (Aspen Press 4th ed. 2003). He was appointed senior associate dean for academic affairs in July, 2007.

Michael H. Bradley, F.M. Kirby Professor of Investment Banking and Professor of Law

A.B. 1969, University of Idaho; M.B.A. 1973, Syracuse University; Ph.D. 1979, University of Chicago. Professor Bradley came to Duke from the University of Michigan where he had appointments at the law and business schools. Professor Bradley's teaching and research interests lie at the intersection of corporate finance and corporate law. He has published papers on corporate capital structure, mergers and acquisitions, takeover defenses and tactics, government regulation of the securities market, insider trading, fiduciary duties of corporate managers, corporate governance, and corporate bankruptcy. His work has been cited in textbooks, professional journals, and in the decisions of numerous state and federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

Paul D. Carrington, Professor of Law

B.A. 1952, University of Texas; LL.B. 1955, Harvard University. Professor Carrington is a native of Dallas. After a brief stint in private practice and in a military law office, he began teaching law in 1957. He has taught in a score of law schools in the U. S. and abroad. He was the dean of the Law School from 1978 to 1988. He has been active in judicial law reform efforts and has published in the fields of civil procedure, education law, legal education and the history of the legal profession. Recent publications include Law and Class in America: Trends Since the Cold War (ed. with Trina Jones, NYU Press, 2006) and Performing the Court Term Limits for Supreme Court Justices (ed. with Roger Cramton, Carolina Academic Press, 2006). From 1985 to 1992, he served as a reporter for the Civil Rules Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He is an elected fellow of the American Bar Foundation, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers, and a member of the panel of the National Academies on Law, Science, and Technology. He teaches on civil procedure, international dispute resolution, public interest lawyers, and appeals.
Erwin Chemerinsky, *Alston & Bird Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science*

B.S. 1975, Northwestern University; J.D. 1978, Harvard University. After graduation, Professor Chemerinsky worked as a trial attorney at the United States Department of Justice and then at a public interest law office in Washington, D.C. He taught at DePaul College of Law from 1980 to 1983 and at the University of Southern California Law School from 1983 to 2004, where he was the Sydney M. Irmas Professor of Public Interest Law, Legal Ethics, and Political Science. He is the author of four books, including *Constitutional Law: Principles and Policies* (3rd ed. 2006) and *Federal Jurisdiction* (5th ed. 2007). He frequently argues cases in federal appellate courts, including the United States Supreme Court. In 1997, he was elected by Los Angeles voters to serve a two-year term as a member of the Elected Los Angeles Charter Reform Commission, which he chaired, and which proposed a new city charter that was approved by the voters in June 1999.

George C. Christie, *James B. Duke Professor of Law*

A.B. 1955, J.D. 1957, Columbia University; Diploma in International Law 1962, Cambridge University; S.J.D. 1966, Harvard University; Honorary Doctorate 2007, University of Athens. A native of New York City, Professor Christie was editor-in-chief of the *Columbia Law Review*. After brief service in the United States Army, he was an associate with Covington & Burling, in Washington, D.C., 1958-60. In 1960-1961, he was a Ford Fellow at Harvard Law School and in 1961-1962, he was a Fulbright Scholar at Cambridge University. He then joined the law faculty of the University of Minnesota. In 1966, he returned to Washington to serve as assistant general counsel of the Agency for International Development for the Near East and South Asia before coming to Duke in 1967. His chief academic interests are in the areas of torts and jurisprudence, in both of which he has published widely and he is currently working on problems encountered in the adjudication of human rights. He has been a visiting professor at Northwestern University, George Washington University, the University of Michigan, the University of Florida, the University of Athens (Greece), the University of Otago (New Zealand), the University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa), Fudan University (Shanghai, China), Doshisha University (Kyoto, Japan), and the University of Erlangen (Germany). He has also been a fellow of the National Humanities Center and a visiting fellow at the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University.

Charles T. Clotfelter, *Z. Smith Reynolds Professor of Public Policy Studies, Professor of Economics, Professor of Law*

A.B. 1969, Duke University; Ph.D. 1974, Harvard University. Professor Clotfelter taught at the University of Maryland from 1974 to 1979, spending his last year there on leave at the United States Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis. In 1979, he came to Duke, joining both the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, and the Economics department. While at Duke, he has served as vice provost for academic policy and planning, as vice chancellor, and as vice provost for academic programs. He has also served as president of the Southern Economic Association. Professor Clotfelter is also the director of the Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Voluntarism at Duke and is a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research. His major research interests are in public finance, tax policy, the economics of education, and the non-profit sector. He is the author of several books, the most recent of which is *After Brown: The Rise and Retreat of School Desegregation* (2004).
Wesley M. Cohen, Frederick C. Joerg Professor of Business Administration, and Professor of Economics, Management and Law.

B.A. 1972, Yale University; M.A., M.Phil. 1978, Ph.D. 1981, Yale University. After one year as Research Fellow in Industrial Organization at Harvard Business School, Professor Cohen joined the Social and Decision Sciences Department at Carnegie Mellon University where he taught for twenty years. In 2002 Professor Cohen joined Duke University’s Fuqua School of Business as Professor of Economics and Management and was named the Frederick C. Joerg Distinguished Professor of Business Administration in April, 2004. Professor Cohen is also a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Professor Cohen has published numerous articles on the determinants of innovation both within and across industries, considering the roles of firm size, market structure, firm learning, knowledge flows, university research and intellectual property. He served for five years as a main editor for Research Policy and recently served on the National Academies’ Committee on Intellectual Property Rights in the Knowledge-Based Economy, and on the National Academies' Panel on Research and Development Statistics at the National Science Foundation.

Doriane Lambelet Coleman, Professor of Law


James E. Coleman, Jr., Professor of the Practice of Law

A.B. 1970, Harvard University; J.D. 1974, Columbia University. A native of Charlotte, Professor Coleman's experience includes a judicial clerkship, and 15 years in private practice in Washington, D.C. In private practice, he specialized in federal court and administrative litigation and he represented criminal defendants in capital collateral proceedings. He also has had a range of government experience. He joined the faculty full-time in 1991 and taught ethics, criminal law, research and writing, and a seminar on capital punishment. He returned to private practice in 1993 but continued to teach a seminar on capital punishment as a senior visiting lecturer. He rejoined the faculty full-time in 1996. In addition to the courses previously noted, he also teaches negotiation and mediation. Professor Coleman is an active member of the American Bar Association, where he has served as chair of the ABA Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities (1999-2000), and currently is chair of the ABA Death Penalty Moratorium Implementation Project.
Steering Committee. He served as senior associate dean for academic affairs from 2002 to 2005.

**James D. Cox, Brainerd Currie Professor of Law**  
B.S. 1966, Arizona State University; J.D. 1969, University of California, Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. 1971, Harvard University. Professor Cox is a native of Kansas. He entered law teaching as a fellow at Boston University and has since taught at the University of San Francisco, Stanford, and the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, before coming to Duke in 1979. He has focused his writing and teaching in the areas of corporate and securities law, and is the author of a book on the utilization of financial information in the regulation of public corporations, a 2003 multi-volume treatise on corporate law, and a casebook on securities regulations (5th ed. 2006). He spent the spring of 1989 as a senior Fulbright research fellow at the University of Sydney. He is a former member of the New York Stock Exchange Legal Advisory Committee and the NASD Legal Advisory Board, and is currently a member of the ABA Committee on Corporate Laws. In 2001, Professor Cox was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Mercature from the University of South Denmark.

**Richard A. Danner, Archibald C. & Frances Fulk Rufty Research Professor of Law**  
B.A. 1969, M.S. 1975, J.D. 1979, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Professor Danner is Senior Associate Dean for Information Services. He teaches a course on legislation which focuses on statutory interpretation, and has taught legal research and writing. His primary academic interests are in legislation, legal education, and legal research and bibliography. He has written recently on the impacts of information technology on legal education and the profession of law librarianship, and on the effects of electronic publication on scholarly communications in law. His current research is focused on the role of forms and structures of legal information in the history and development of U.S. law. He is the author of *Strategic Planning: A Law Library Management Tool for the '90s and Beyond* (2d ed. 1997) and *Legal Research in Wisconsin* (1980), and contributions to journals in law and librarianship. He is the editor of *Toward a Renaissance in Law Librarianship* (1997); co-editor (with Bernal) of *Introduction to Foreign Legal Systems* (1994); compiler of the *International Journal of Legal Information Cumulative Index 1960-2002* (2003); and editor of "Legal Information and the Development of American Law: Further Thinking about the Thoughts of Bob Berring," a symposium issue of *Law Library Journal*. Professor Danner has been active in the affairs of the American Association of Law Libraries, the International Association of Law Libraries, the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and the Association of American Law Schools. From 1984-1994, he served as editor of *AALL's Law Library Journal*. He was President of AALL in 1989-1990 and has chaired several AALL special committees and task forces; he served on the Executive Committee of the AALS from 2002-2004, and is presently first vice-president of the IALL.

**Walter E. Dellinger, III, Douglas Blount Maggs Emeriti Professor of Law**  
A.B. 1963, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; LL.B. 1966, Yale University. Professor Dellinger is a native of Charlotte. He served as law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black in 1968-1969. He has been a member of the Duke Law faculty since 1969, teaching constitutional law and history. In 1988-1989, he was a fellow of the National Humanities Center. From 1993-1996 he was on leave of absence serving as assistant attorney general, Office of Legal Counsel, at the Department of Justice. He served as acting solicitor general of the United States in 1996-1997. Since 1998, Professor Dellinger has split his time between teaching at Duke and practicing in the appellate group of a
Washington, D.C. law firm. He has recently argued pro bono cases in the Supreme Court upholding funding nationwide for legal services for the poor and expanding gender equity remedies. He also serves as special counsel to the Board of the New York Stock Exchange.

Deborah A. DeMott, David F. Cavers Professor of Law
B.A. 1970, Swarthmore College; J.D. 1973, New York University. Professor DeMott spent her early years in DuBois, Pennsylvania. She served as articles editor of the NYU Law Review. She began her professional career with a judicial clerkship in a federal court in New York City and practiced with a large law firm in that city. She joined the Duke law faculty in 1975. In 2000 to 2002, she held a secondary appointment as centennial professor in the Law Department of the London School of Economics. In 1989, she received the Duke Scholar - Teacher of the Year Award. In 1986, she was a Fulbright senior scholar at Sydney and Monash Universities in Australia. She has also taught as a visitor and lecturer at several other universities in the United States, Canada, and New Zealand. She is the author of a treatise, Shareholder Derivative Actions, and a casebook, Fiduciary Obligation, Agency and Partnership. Her other writing concerns corporate law, takeovers and acquisitions, and fiduciary obligation. She serves as the reporter for the American Law Institute’s Restatement of the Law (Third), Agency, published in 2006.

Diane Dimond, Clinical Professor of Law
B.A. 1973, University of Iowa; J.D. 1977, Harvard University. Professor Dimond is a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan. While at Harvard, she was a member of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau. After graduating, she practiced law for 17 years, first in the litigation department of a large New York City law firm, and later with a large North Carolina firm where she became a partner in 1987. Her practice was concentrated in commercial litigation, including securities fraud, employment law, construction law, and insurance defense, for domestic and international clients. She joined the Duke Law faculty full-time in 1994, teaching legal analysis, research and writing, negotiation, and contract drafting. She became the director of legal writing in 1998. In 2004, she won the Duke Bar Association’s Distinguished Teacher Award. She is a frequent lecturer on legal writing and negotiation to practicing attorneys.

Robinson O. Everett, Professor of Law
A.B. 1947, J.D. 1950, Harvard University; LL.M. 1959, Duke University. Professor Everett first taught at Duke Law School in 1950-1951, after which he served as a judge advocate in the Air Force and then as a commissioner of the United States Court of Military Appeals. He returned to Durham in 1955 to enter the general practice of law, but from 1961-1964 he also was a counsel to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the United States Judiciary Committee. Since 1957 he has been a law professor at Duke Law School where he received tenure in 1967. In 1978 he retired as a Colonel from the Air Force Reserve. In 1980 he became Chief Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals (now United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces). In 1980 he retired and became a Senior Judge of the Court, and resumed full-time teaching and practice of law. He has long served as a Commissioner on Uniform State Laws, is a life member of the American Law Institute, and has been active in various law reform efforts and Bar activities at the local, state and national levels. He has published on many legal topics, most notably military justice, criminal procedure, and redistricting. In 1993, he founded the Center on Law, Ethics and National Security at the Duke Law School. In recent years he has participated actively as a plaintiff and attorney for the plaintiffs in North Carolina’s redistricting litigation; and in that connection he argued four times before the Supreme Court. He received the Judge John J.
Parker Award from the North Carolina Bar Association in 2004, and in 2006 was inducted into the Hall of Fame of the Association’s General Practice Section.

**Peter G. Fish, Professor of Political Science and Professor of Law**  

**Catherine L. Fisk, Douglas Blount Maggs Professor of Law**  

**Joel L. Fleishman, Professor of Law and Public Policy Sciences**  
A.B. 1955, J.D. 1959, M.A. 1959, University of North Carolina; LL.M. 1960, Yale University. Professor Fleishman is a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina. He began his career in 1960 as assistant to the director of the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law at Yale. From 1961 to 1965, he served as legal assistant to the governor of North Carolina. He then returned to Yale, first as director of the Yale Summer High School, and then as associate provost for Urban Studies and Programs. In 1969, he became associate chairman of the Center for the Study of the City and Its Environment and associate director of the Institute of Social Science at Yale. In 1971, he came to Duke as a member of the law faculty and as director of the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, now called the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, in which position he served until 1983. He is now Professor of Law and Public Policy, and Director of the Heyman Center on Ethics, Public Policy and the Professions. He also directs the Duke Foundation Research Program. His principal writings deal with legal regulation and financing of political activities as well as the regulation of not-for-profit organizations. His book, *The Foundation: A Great American Secret -How Private Money is Changing the World*, was published in January, 2007 by Public Affairs Books. He is now serving as co-chair of Independent Sector's Committee on the Self-Regulation of Nonprofit Organizations.
Andrew H. Foster, Associate Clinical Professor of Law and Director, Community Enterprise Clinic

B.A. 1991, Rutgers University; J.D. 2000, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Before beginning his teaching career, Professor Foster practiced with the law firm of Womble Carlyle Sandridge and Rice, PLLC, where he concentrated his practice in the areas of affordable housing, community development and non-profit law. He joined the faculty of Duke School of Law in 2002 and is the founding director of the law school’s Community Enterprise Clinic. He also teaches courses in community economic development law and professional responsibility, and serves as the associate editor of the Journal of Affordable Housing and Community Development Law, a quarterly legal journal published by the American Bar Association.

Martin P. Golding, Professor of Philosophy and Professor of Law

B.A. 1949, M.A. 1952, University of California, Los Angeles; Ph.D. 1959, Columbia University. A native of New York City, Professor Golding taught at Columbia University from 1957 to 1970 and at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York from 1970 to 1976 before coming to Duke in 1976 as professor and chairman of the Department of Philosophy, where he remains as professor. He has published several books on the nature of law and the philosophy of legal reasoning, as well as numerous articles on jurisprudence and ethics. Professor Golding was a senior visiting Fulbright lecturer in Australia and has been a fellow of the National Humanities Center.

Gaurang Mitu Gulati, Professor of Law

A.B. 1988, University of Chicago; M.A. 1991 Yale University; J.D. 1995, Harvard Law School. Following graduation he was an associate with Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton in New York. He was then a law clerk to the Honorable Sandra L. Lynch, United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, followed by another clerksip with the Honorable Samuel A. Alito, Jr., United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Newark. He began his life in academy in 1997 as a professor at the UCLA School of Law, continued as a visiting professor then faculty member at Georgetown University Law Center, and the University of Virginia School of Law; coming to Duke Law as a visiting professor for the 2005-2006 academic year, and joining the faculty in July 2006. Professor Gulati does research in the areas of securities regulation, international debt transactions, corporate law, employment discrimination and judicial behavior. His most current research is on the Puzzle of Odious Debts. An overarching theme of his research is the attempt to combine empirical and theoretical methodologies from various disciplines in seeking to answer legal questions.

Paul H. Haagen, Professor of Law

1993). He is co-director of the Center for Sports Law and Policy. His principal academic interests are contracts, the social history of law, and law and sports.

**Stanley Hauerwas, Gilbert T. Rowe Professor of Legal Ethics and Professor of Law**

B.A. 1962, Southwestern University; B.D. 1965, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. 1968, Yale University. Prior to coming to Duke Divinity School in 1984, Professor Hauerwas taught at Augustana College from 1968 to 1970 and at the University of Notre Dame from 1970 to 1984. While at Notre Dame he was a visiting professor at a number of other American universities. At Duke, Professor Hauerwas is a professor in the Divinity School. He began his association with the Law School in 1988. His primary research interests are in the field of ethics. In the spring of 2001, Professor Hauerwas gave the Gifford Lectures in St. Andrews, Scotland. These have been published as “With the Grain of the Universe: The Church’s Witness and Natural Theology” (2001).

**Karla FC Holloway, William R. Kenan Professor of English, Law, and Women's Studies**

B.A. 1971, Talladega College; M.A. 1972 and Ph.D. 1978 Michigan State University; M.L.S. 2005, Duke University School of Law. A native of Buffalo, New York, Professor Holloway joined the Duke University faculty in 1993. While at Duke, she has served as director of the African and African American Studies Program, Chair of the university's Appointment, Promotion and Tenure Committee, and Dean of the Humanities and Social Sciences. Her board memberships include the Greenwall Foundation's Advisory Board in Bioethics and Princeton University's Program in the Study of Women and Gender. Professor Holloway is a scholar of African American cultural studies with a focus on gender, ethics, and law. She is the author of six books that reflect those emphases.

**Donald L. Horowitz, James B. Duke Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science**

A.B. 1959, LL.B. 1961, Syracuse University; LL.M. 1962, M.A. 1965, Ph.D. 1968, Harvard University. In addition to serving as a Department of Justice lawyer and before his appointment at Duke, Professor Horowitz engaged in research at the Harvard Center for International Affairs, the Woodrow Wilson Center, the Brookings Institution, and the Smithsonian Institution. A recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship, Professor Horowitz has published The Jurocracy, a book about government lawyers, The Courts and Social Policy, for which he was awarded the Louis Brownlow Prize of the National Academy of Public Administration in 1977, and Ethnic Groups in Conflict (1985; 2d ed. 2000). Professor Horowitz came to Duke in 1981 and has served as a fellow of the National Humanities Center, a visiting fellow at Wolfson College, Cambridge, a visiting professor at the University of Chicago Law School and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, a visiting scholar at the University of Canterbury Law School in New Zealand, and a STICERD Distinguished Visitor at the London School of Economics. In 2001, he was a centennial professor at the London School of Economics, and in 2001-2002 was a Carnegie Scholar. Professor Horowitz's book A Democratic South Africa? Constitutional Engineering in a Divided Society (1991) won the 1992 Ralph J. Bunche Prize for the best book in ethnic and cultural pluralism. He has also published an extensive study of Islamic law and the theory of legal change. In 1993, Professor Horowitz was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has been consulted widely on the problems of divided societies and on policies to reduce ethnic conflict in such locations as Russia, Romania, Nigeria, Tatarstan, and Northern Ireland. His recommendations formed the basis of the electoral proposals adopted in 1996 by the Fiji Constitution Review Commission. Professor Horowitz’s most
recent book is *The Deadly Ethnic Riot* (2001, the University of California Press). He is currently working on a book on constitutional design for divided societies. He serves as President of the American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy, and has been appointed to the Secretary of State’s Advisory Committee on Democracy Promotion.

**Trina Jones, Professor of Law**

B.A. 1988, Cornell University; J.D. 1991, University of Michigan. Professor Jones is a native of Rock Hill, South Carolina. During law school, she served as articles editor for the *Michigan Law Review*. From 1991 to 1995, she was an associate in a large Washington, D.C. law firm, working in general litigation. Professor Jones joined the faculty in 1995 and teaches civil procedure, employment discrimination, race and the law, and advanced issues in employment discrimination law. Her academic interests include race and gender issues.

**David L. Lange, Melvin G. Shimm Professor of Law**

B.S. 1960, J.D. 1964, University of Illinois. Professor Lange practiced law with a Chicago firm that included media enterprises among its clients. He has also worked in media and entertainment production, and served as a founding member of the Governing Committee of the ABA Forum on Entertainment and Sports Industries, and as a Trustee of the Copyright Society of the United States. He joined the Duke Law faculty in 1971. His principal academic interests lie in the areas of intellectual property and entertainment law.

**Tracy R. Lewis, Martin L. Black Professor of Business Economics, Professor of Law and Professor of Economics**

B.A 1970, Ph.D. 1975, University of California, San Diego. Prior to joining the Duke faculty in 2003, he served on the faculties at the University of Florida, the California Institute of Technology, the University of British Columbia, and the University of California, Davis. He has also held positions at the Federal Trade Commission, serving from 1992 to 1994 as special economic advisor to Commissioner Dennis Yao, and in 1980 was a Brookings Fellow assigned to the FTC’s Bureau of Economics. He has also served as an advisor to the Research Council of the National Academies of Science, the Department of Defense, the World Bank, the Vancouver Stock Exchange, the Department of Justice, the Florida State Attorney, and several State Public Utility Commissions. His areas of research and expertise include industrial organization theory, financial economics, contract theory, environmental and natural resource economics, innovation, and intellectual property and health economics. He has published two books and close to ninety articles on issues ranging from incentive regulation to antitrust regulation and from financial economics to the economics of managing common property resources.

**Carolyn McAllaster, Clinical Professor of Law**

B.A. 1972, J.D. 1976, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Professor McAllaster began her professional career in a private litigation practice from 1976 to 1988. From 1981 to 1987, she served as an administrative hearing officer for the N.C. Department of Human Resources, and has been a state court arbitrator for the Fourteenth Judicial District since 1987. She joined the Duke law faculty in 1988 and is the founder and director of the AIDS Legal Assistance Project at Duke Law School. She was also a founder and first president of the North Carolina Association of Woman Attorneys and was appointed by the governor to serve on the North Carolina AIDS Advisory Council in 1996. She chaired the Council in 2005. Professor McAllaster teaches AIDS and the Law, has also taught pre-trial and trial practice, and child advocacy. She is the author of several books as well as several articles or chapters in books, including “Legal Issues for HIV-Infected Children” in *Handbook of Pediatric HIV Care* (2006) and “Issues in Family Law for People with HIV,” which she co-authored, in *AIDS and the Law* (2000-2005 supplements).
Francis E. McGovern, Professor of Law
B.A. 1967, Yale University; J.D. 1973, University of Virginia. Professor McGovern is a native of Charlottesville, Virginia. He began his legal career in a large law firm, before joining the faculty at the Cumberland School of Law in Birmingham, Alabama. He joined the Duke law faculty in 1997. Professor McGovern is a pioneer in the field of alternative dispute resolution, and especially in the area of mass claim litigation. He has served as a court appointed special master or neutral expert in dozens of cases, including DDT toxic exposure litigation, the Dalkon Shield controversy, and the silicone gel breast implant litigation. He has worked with the United Nations Compensation Commission to ensure that Iraq compensates for losses suffered in the Persian Gulf War. He teaches in the areas of torts, product liability, mass torts, alternative dispute resolution, and toxic substances litigation.

Thomas B. Metzloff, Professor of Law
B.A. 1976, Yale College; J.D. 1979, Harvard Law School. Professor Metzloff is a native of Buffalo, New York. He began his professional career with a judicial clerkship on the United States Court of Appeals, followed by a clerkship with the Supreme Court of the United States. He then practiced with a private firm in Atlanta before joining the Duke Law faculty in 1985. He teaches civil procedure and dispute resolution, as well as courses on legal ethics. Most of Professor Metzloff's research is in the field of medical malpractice. He recently completed a major empirical study of court ordered mediation in the malpractice field funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. He served as senior associate dean for academic affairs from 1998 to 2001.

Ralf Michaels, Professor of Law
1st State Examination 1994, Passau University (Germany); LL.M. 1995, Cambridge University, King's College (U.K.); 2nd State Examination 2000, Oberlandesgericht Hamburg (Germany); Dr. jur. 2000, Passau University. Professor Michaels was a senior research assistant at the University of Passau from 1994 to 1996 and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law in Hamburg from 1997 to 1999, where he was also a senior research fellow from 2000 to 2002 and a visiting research fellow for the spring of 2006. From 1999 to 2000, he was the Joseph Story fellow at Harvard Law School; in the fall of 2005, he was the Lloyd Cutler Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin. Professor Michaels teaches and researches in the areas of comparative law, conflict of laws, and law and globalization. He is co-editor of two books on conflict of laws and author of a book on private law as well as numerous articles published in the United States and in Europe; he has lectured in English, German and French in twelve different countries. He and his wife have two daughters.

Madeline Morris, Professor of Law
B.A. 1986, J.D. 1989, Yale University. Professor Morris is director of the Duke/Geneva Institute in Transnational Law. She has served as Senior Legal Counsel, Office of the Prosecutor, Special Court for Sierra Leone; provided consultation to the United States, State Department, Office of War Crimes Issues; served as advisor on justice to the president of Rwanda, 1995 to 1997; served as special consultant to the secretary of the U.S. Army in 1997; co-convenor, in 1996-1997, of the Inter-African Cooperation on Truth and Justice program and served in 1997 as consultant and adjunct faculty member of the United States Naval Justice School. Professor Morris is a member of the Board of Advisors of the Center on Law, Ethics and National Security at Duke University and a member of the Advisory Board of the American Bar Association’s Central and East European Law Initiative. She was a law clerk to Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Professor Morris teaches public international law and international criminal law.
Robert P. Mosteller, *Harry R. Chadwick, Sr. Professor of Law*

B.A. 1970, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; J.D. 1975, Yale University; M.P.P. 1975, Harvard University. Professor Mosteller is a native of Vale, North Carolina. After serving as a judicial clerk in the Fourth Circuit, he joined the District of Columbia Public Defender Service. During seven years with the Public Defender Service, he was director of training and chief of the trial division. Professor Mosteller came to Duke in 1983, and is the co-author of a casebook, a problem book, and two treatises on evidence. He teaches criminal procedure, evidence, and related seminars. Professor Mosteller was chair of the University's Academic Council from 1998 to 2000.

Theresa A. Newman, *Clinical Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs*

B.S. SUNY New Platz; J.D. 1988 Duke University School of Law. Following graduation Ms. Newman clerked for the Honorable J. Dickson Phillips on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, then practiced in the civil litigation group of Womble Carlyle Sandridge and Rice, in Raleigh. She joined Duke Law in 1994, and was appointed as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in 1999. She co-teaches Wrongful Convictions: Causes and Remedies with Professor James Coleman, and serves as faculty advisor to the Law School’s student-led Innocence Project. She also served as the President of the North Carolina Center on Actual Innocence and is a member of the North Carolina Chief Justice’s Commission on Actual Innocence.

Jonathan K. Ocko, *Adjunct Professor of Legal History*

B.A. 1966, Trinity College; M.Phil.1971, M.A. 1972, Ph.D. 1975, Yale University. Professor Ocko taught at Clark University and Wellesley College before joining the faculty of North Carolina State University in 1977. He has been a fellow at Harvard Law School and the National Humanities Center and also held fellowships from the NEH as well as the Rockefeller, Chiang Chingkuo, and Luce Foundations. His research and publications have focused on Chinese legal history and contemporary Chinese civil law. His most recent work is a co-edited volume, *Property and Contract in Early Modern China* (Stanford 2004), and a chapter therein, “The Missing Metaphor: Applying Western Legal Scholarship to the Study of Contract and Property in Early Modern China.” In 1983, he was appointed to a part-time professorial position in the Law School. In 2002, he was named chair of the history department at NCSU.

John W. Payne, *Joseph J. Ruvane Professor of Business Administration*

B.A. 1969, M.A. 1972, Ph.D. 1973 University of California, Irvine. Dr. Payne has been, since 1992, the Joseph J. Ruvane Professor of Business Administration and a Professor of Psychology and Research Professor in The Institute of Statistics and Decision Sciences at Duke University. He came to the University and the Fuqua School of Business in 1977 as an Associate Professor of Business Administration and Director of the Ph.D. Program. From 1983-1992, he was a Professor of Business Administration, and since 1990 has been Director of the Center for Decision Studies. From 1985-1996, he was Area Coordinator: Management and Organizational Behavioral Faculty; and from 1999-2000 the senior associate dean for faculty and research. He has been Deputy Director at Fuqua from 2000-2002 and from 2004-2006, and, since 2005, has been a member of the Board of Directors at Duke Corporate Education. He has also held memberships in the Decision, Risk, and Management Science Program Panel (National Science Foundation, 1989-1991); the National Research Council Panel on Taxpayer Compliance Behavior (1984-1986). Dr. Payne has been a visiting professor at the University of California, Irvine; University of Chicago; and Carnegie-Mellon University. His most recently published book (with Sunstein, Hastie, Schkade, and

**H. Jefferson Powell, Professor of Law and Professor of Divinity**

B.A. 1975, University of Wales; M.Div. 1979, J.D. 1982, Yale University; A.M. 1977, Ph.D. 1991, Duke University. A native of Reidsville, North Carolina, Professor Powell clerked for the Honorable Sam J. Ervin, III, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. He began teaching at the University of Iowa in 1984 and returned to Duke in 1987 to complete his doctorate in theological ethics. In the fall of 1989, Professor Powell joined the permanent faculty of the Law and Divinity Schools. From 1991 to 1993 he was special counsel to the attorney general of North Carolina and from 1993 to 1994, and in 1996 he served in the United States Department of Justice as a deputy assistant attorney general and later as deputy solicitor general. In 2002, he was named the Duke University Scholar - Teacher of the Year.

**Jedediah S. Purdy, Associate Professor of Law**

A.B. 1997, *summa cum laude*, Harvard College; J.D. 2001, Yale Law School. Professor Purdy clerked for the Honorable Pierre N. Leval of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. He has published three books, *For Common Things* (1999), *Being America* (2003), and *Democratic Vistas* (editor) (2004). He was a fellow at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School in 2004. At the law school he teaches property, ethics, constitutional law, and environmental law. His research particularly concerns the intersection of property regimes with social and political order. He spent the 2006-2007 academic year as an ethics fellow at Harvard University, a visiting fellow at Harvard Law School, and will visit the Yale Law School in 2008-09. He is a fellow at the New America Foundation and an affiliated scholar at the Center for American Progress.

**Arti K. Rai, Professor of Law**

A.B. 1987, *magna cum laude*, Harvard College; J.D. 1991, *cum laude*, Harvard Law School; 1997-1988, Harvard Medical School. During law school, Professor Rai was executive editor for the *Harvard Civil Rights—Civil Liberties Law Review*. After completion of a clerkship with Judge Marilyn Hall Patel on the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, she joined the firm of Jenner & Block, in Washington, D.C. She entered law teaching as a fellow at the University of Chicago MacLean Center for Medical Ethics, has been a lecturer in law at the University of Chicago Law School, Medical School, and Graduate School of Public Policy, a faculty fellow in the Program on Ethics and the Professions at Harvard University, and a faculty member of the University of Pennsylvania Law School from 2000 to 2003. Professor Rai was a visiting professor at Yale Law School during the fall 2004 term, and she will be visiting at Harvard Law School in winter 2007.

**Jerome H. Reichman, Bunyon S. Womble Professor of Law**

B.A. 1955, University of Chicago; J.D. 1979, Yale University. A native of Denver, Professor Reichman teaches in the fields of contracts and intellectual property. Prior to joining the Duke Law faculty in July 2000, he taught at Vanderbilt, Michigan, Florida, and Ohio State Universities. He has written extensively on the connections between intellectual property and international trade law, and his most recent writings have focused on the ongoing controversies about intellectual property rights in data and the appropriate contractual regime for online delivery of computer programs and other information goods.
Professor Reichman also serves as special advisor to the United States National Academy of Science and the International Council for Science (ICSU) on the subject of legal protection for databases. He is also a consultant on the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) flagship project concerning Africa's response to the TRIPS agreement.

**William A. Reppy, Jr., Charles L. B. Lowndes Emeritus Professor of Law**

A.B. 1963, J.D. 1966, Stanford University. Professor Reppy is a native of Oxnard, California. He commenced his professional career with two judicial clerkships – one in the Supreme Court of California, followed by another in the Supreme Court of the United States. He then practiced law for three years with a private firm in Los Angeles, until joining the Duke law faculty in 1971. He has also taught at the Universities of California, Michigan, Washington, and North Carolina. His principal scholarly work is in the areas of marital property rights and conflict of laws. He serves on the North Carolina General Statutes Commission. He does pro bono legal work for the humane and animal rights movements.

**Barak D. Richman, Associate Professor of Law**

B.A. 1992, Brown University; Cert. 1993, Pardes Institute for Jewish Studies; M.A. 1999, University of California at Berkeley; J.D. 2002, Harvard University. Professor Richman came to Duke after serving as a law clerk to Judge Bruce M. Selya on the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Prior to beginning his graduate studies, Professor Richman handled international trade legislation as a staff member of the United States Senate Finance Committee, then chaired by the late Daniel P. Moynihan, and from 1996-1997 he lectured in international economics at Hanoi National University as a Henry R. Luce Scholar. His research interests include the economics of contracting, new institutional economics, antitrust, and health care policy.

**Thomas D. Rowe, Jr., Elvin R. Latty Professor of Law**

B.A. 1964, Yale University; M.Phil. 1967, Oxford University; J.D. 1970, Harvard University. A native of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Professor Rowe was a Rhodes Scholar and commenced his professional career as a law clerk in the Supreme Court of the United States. He joined the Duke law faculty in 1975, served as associate dean from 1981 to 1984, and was senior associate dean in 1995-1996. He has also taught at Georgetown, Michigan, UCLA, and Virginia, and on leaves from Duke has served with the United States Department of Justice in Washington, worked as an attorney with a private firm in Los Angeles, and been a visiting scholar at the RAND Corporation's Institute for Civil Justice. He has written in the fields of civil procedure, complex litigation, judicial remedies, and constitutional law.

**James Salzman, Samuel F. Mordecai Professor of Law and Professor of Environmental Policy**

B.A. 1985, Yale College; J.D., 1989, Harvard University; M.Sc. (Engineering Sciences) 1990, Harvard University. Professor Salzman holds joint appointments at the Duke Law School and the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Science. Prior to teaching, he worked in Paris in the Environment Directorate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and in London as the European Environmental Manager for Johnson Wax. Elected as a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1995, he has lectured on environmental law and policy in North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa. He has served as a visiting professor at Stanford, Harvard, Yale and Macquarie (as an Australian Fulbright Scholar) and published over 50 articles in legal, scientific and popular journals as well as co-authored the leading casebook on international environmental law.
Richard L. Schmalbeck, *Professor of Law*
B.A. 1970, J.D. 1975, University of Chicago. A native of Chicago, Professor Schmalbeck has served on the Law School faculty since 1980, except for the period from 1990 through 1993, during which he was dean of the University of Illinois College of Law, and during the fall semesters of 1986 and 1989, during which he was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan and Northwestern University, respectively. Prior to his appointment at Duke, he practiced tax law with the Washington, D.C. firm of Caplin and Drysdale from 1976 to 1980. His recent work has been primarily in the fields of exempt organizations and the federal wealth transfer taxes. He also serves on the Association of American Law School’s membership review committee, and has served from time to time in recent years as advisor to the Russian Ministry of Finance through the American Tax Reform Oversight Project. During the 2007-2008 academic year, Professor Schmalbeck will be on leave from Duke, serving as of counsel at Caplin and Drysdale in Washington D.C.

Christopher H. Schroeder, *Charles S. Murphy Professor of Law and Professor of Public Policy Studies*
B.A. 1968, Princeton University; M.Div. 1971, Yale University; J.D. 1974, University of California. Professor Schroeder is a native of Saginaw, Michigan. He served as editor-in-chief of the *California Law Review*. He practiced law with a firm in San Francisco, and then organized a smaller firm in that city, where he engaged in a general litigation practice. He joined the Duke law faculty in 1979, and has also taught at UCLA and Boston University. He teaches in the fields of environmental law, constitutional, administrative law, and the Congress. He has served as chief counsel of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee and as acting assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice. He is of counsel with the firm of O’Melveny & Myers, working primarily on appellate matters. He directs the Law School’s Program in Public Law.

Steven L. Schwarcz, *Stanley A. Star Professor of Law and Business*
B.S. 1971, NYU, J.D. 1974 Columbia. Professor Schwarcz worked on legislative initiatives involving science and law while attending Columbia Law School. Prior to joining the Duke faculty in 1996, he taught on an adjunct basis at the Yale, Columbia, and Cardozo (Yeshiva University) law schools, and was a partner at two international law firms where he represented leading banks and other financial institutions in structuring innovative capital market financing transactions and helped pioneer the field of asset securitization. He is a founder and first faculty director of Duke’s interdisciplinary Global Capital Markets Center, and a fellow of the American College of Commercial Finance Lawyers and Founding Member of the International Insolvency Institute. He also has been an adviser to the United Nations, a member of the United States Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Private International Law, visiting professor at the University of Geneva, and Senior Fellow at The University of Melbourne. His main areas of scholarship are commercial law, bankruptcy, and international finance and capital markets. Professor Schwarcz has been appointed to the American Bar Association Business Law Section, 2008-2009.

Neil Scott Siegel, *Associate Professor of Law and Political Science*
A.B. 1994, M.A. 1995, Duke University; J.D. and Ph.D. 2001, University of California, Berkeley. A lifelong New Yorker before heading to Duke for college, Professor Siegel was an Angier B. Duke Scholar and, years later, senior articles editor of the *California Law Review*. After law and graduate school, he served first as law clerk to then-Chief Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson III of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, as a Bristow Fellow in the Office of the Solicitor General at the United States Department of Justice, and as law clerk to Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg at the Supreme Court of
the United States. Professor Siegel served as Special Counsel to Senator Joseph R. Biden during the Supreme Court confirmation hearings of John G. Roberts and Samuel A. Alito. He teaches in the areas of constitutional law and constitutional theory. His research interests include constitutional law, constitutional theory, and the economic analysis of constitutional law.

Scott L. Silliman, Professor of the Practice of Law
A.B. 1965, J.D. 1968, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Professor Silliman is a native of Newton, Massachusetts, and was commissioned an officer in the United States Air Force in 1965. Following law school, he served for 25 years in a variety of distinguished leadership positions as an Air Force judge advocate, culminating in his last assignment as the senior attorney for Tactical Air Command and later Air Combat Command where he was general counsel to the commander of the largest principal organization within the Air Force. During the Persian Gulf War, he supervised the deployment of all Air Force attorneys and paralegals incident to Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. On August 31, 1993, he retired from the Air Force in the grade of colonel to join the faculty at Duke. Apart from teaching national security law and military law, Professor Silliman is also the executive director of the Law School’s Center on Law, Ethics, and National Security. He is a frequent commentator on CNN, National Public Radio and other national news networks, and is a member of the ABA’s Standing Committee on Law and National Security.

Laura S. Underkuffler, Arthur Larson Professor of Law
B.A. 1974, Carleton College; J.D. 1978, William Mitchell College of Law; LL.M. 1987, J.S.D. 1994, Yale Law School. A native of New Jersey, Professor Underkuffler began her legal career with a clerkship in the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. She practiced law for six years with a large Minneapolis litigation firm, where she was head of the appellate department from 1983 to 1985. In 1983, she was appointed to the Advisory Committee for the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals where she served until 1986. She has served as special counsel in the United States Senate and has been a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. She has been a visiting professor at Harvard Law School, the University of Pennsylvania and Georgetown University, and was Godfrey Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Maine. In 2003, Professor Underkuffler received the Duke Bar Association’s Distinguished Teacher Award. Her book, *The Idea Of Property: Its Meaning and Power*, was published in 2003. She was named Arthur Larson Distinguished Professor in 2006. Her teaching interests include property, property theory, land use, federal courts, and the administration of criminal justice.

Neil Vidmar, Russell M. Robinson II Professor of Law, and holds a secondary appointment as Professor of Psychology
A.B. 1962, MacMurray College; M.A. 1965, Ph.D. 1967, University of Illinois. Professor Vidmar was raised and educated in Illinois but moved to Canada in 1967 after completing his graduate work. He taught in the Department of Psychology and the School of Law at the University of Western Ontario until joining the Duke Law faculty in 1987. He serves on the editorial boards of a number of law and society publications and as a consultant to legal, scientific, and government organizations. Professor Vidmar is the co-author of *American Juries: the Verdict* (2007), *Judging the Jury* (1986), *Medical Malpractice and the American Jury* (1995), and *World Jury Systems* (2000). He has written articles dealing with both the civil and criminal justice system. He teaches in the areas of social science evidence in law, the psychology of the litigation process, negotiation, and the contemporary American jury.
Stephen M. Wallenstein, Professor of the Practice of Law, Business and Finance  
B.A. 1969, Cornell University; M.A. 1970, Harvard University; J.D. 1974, Yale Law School. Professor Wallenstein commenced his professional career with a large law firm. From 1979 to 1995 he worked at the International Finance Corporation in Washington, D.C. He was responsible for structuring and negotiating international business transactions in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, with specialization in international project finance, capital markets, and privatization. Before coming to Duke, Professor Wallenstein taught at the American University and the University of Denver College of Law. He also taught law and development at the Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro, where he lived for three years and became fluent in Portuguese. Professor Wallenstein holds the position of executive director of Duke’s interdisciplinary Global Capital Markets Center, and is the program director and founder of the Duke Directors’ Education Institute.

John C. Weistart, Professor of Law  
A.B. 1965, Illinois Wesleyan University; J.D. 1968, Duke University; LL.D. (Hon.) 1981, Illinois Wesleyan University. Professor Weistart has been involved in several innovative projects in the course of his career. Most recently he directed the Contracts Video Project which produced The Contracts Experience, the first complete set of multimedia course materials to be used in law schools. The project has won several awards for its contributions in the fields of both education and videography. Professor Weistart is also the co-author of the seminal work, The Law of Sports, which has been recognized as the foundation of the now-developed field of sports law. In addition, in 1986, he was the executive producer of Fair Game, a PBS show on issues of corruption and commercialization in college sports. Professor Weistart is known for his writing in the fields of contracts, commercial law and sports law and serves as a consultant to the Federal Trade Commission. He is a frequent commentator on issues of business and culture.

Jane Roney Wettach, Clinical Professor of Law  
B.A. 1976, J.D. 1981, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Professor Wettach practiced poverty law for thirteen years with legal aid offices in Raleigh and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, developing a particular expertise in the law of government benefits. She is the author of The Advocate’s Guide to Assistance Programs in North Carolina and co-author of A Consumer’s Guide to Health Insurance and Health Programs in North Carolina. Professor Wettach joined the Duke Law faculty in 1994. She is the first director of the Law School’s Children’s Education Law Clinic and teaches Education Law. She previously served as Supervising Attorney in the AIDS Legal Assistance Project and as an instructor in the Legal Analysis, Research and Writing Program. She is a frequent speaker on issues involving the educational rights of children, especially children with disabilities.

Jonathan B. Wiener, William R. and Thomas L. Perkins Professor of Law, Professor of Environmental Policy, and Professor of Public Policy Studies  
A.B. 1984, J.D. 1987, Harvard University. During law school, Professor Wiener was an editor of the Harvard Law Review. After law school, he clerked for federal judges Jack Weinstein and Stephen Breyer. He served as special assistant to the assistant attorney general heading the Environment and Natural Resources Division, United States Department of Justice; as policy counsel at the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President; as senior staff economist at the President's Council of Economic Advisors; and as an advisor to the new Americorps National Service Program. He came to Duke in 1994 where he has taught in the areas of environmental law, risk regulation, mass torts, and property. His publications include the books Risk vs Risk (1995) and Reconstructing Climate Policy (2003). He has been a visiting professor at Harvard Law

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School, the University of Chicago Law School, and at l’École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and CIRED in Paris. Since 2002 he has been a University Fellow of Resources for the Future (RFF). He founded the Law School's "Dedicated to Durham" community service day and the Duke Center for Environmental Solutions (now expanded into the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions). In 2006 he was elected President-Elect of the Society for Risk Analysis (SRA).

Lawrence A. Zelenak, Pamela B. Gann Professor of Law
B.A. 1976, Santa Clara; J.D., 1979, Harvard. Professor Zelenak is a native of Tacoma, Washington. He practiced law for several years in Seattle, and he has been on the faculties of the Lewis and Clark Law School (1983-1986), the University of North Carolina Law School (1986-2001), and Columbia Law School (2001-2003). He has also served as a Professor-in-Residence in the Office of the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service. He has written numerous articles on a variety of tax policy issues, and has co-authored a treatise and a problem book on the federal income taxation of individuals. He joined the Duke faculty in 2003. He teaches in the areas of federal taxation and torts.
Visiting Faculty
Susan Fletcher French, Visiting Professor of Law (UCLA Law School)
Timothy K. Kuhner, Assistant Visiting Professor of Law (Roger Williams School of Law)
Benjamin Schmueli, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law (Sha'arei Miaphat College)
Alejandro Posadas, Visiting Professor of Law, (Embassy of Mexico, in the Representative of Mexico's Secretary of Environment before the U.S.A., in Washington D.C.)
Michael Tigar, Visiting Professor of Law (Washington College of Law, at American University)

Visiting Assistant Professor Program Participants
Shawn J. Bayern, Lecturing Fellow
Zephyr R. Teachout, Lecturing Fellow

Extended Faculty
Robert A. Beason, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Charles L. Becton, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jennifer L. Behrens, Lecturing Fellow
Brenda Berlin, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Donald H. Beskind, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Daniel S. Bowling, III, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Kathryn Webb Bradley, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Lauren Collins, Lecturing Fellow
Jeffrey C. Coyne, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Lauren A. Dame, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Brigham Daniels, Lecturing Fellow
Anne M. Dellinger, Lecturing Fellow
S. Hannah Demeritt, Lecturing Fellow
Mark Dorosin, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Troy D. Dow, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Melanie J. Dunshee, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Rene Stemple Ellis, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Bruce A. Elvin, Lecturing Fellow
John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History
James Fuller, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Xi-Qing Gao, Senior Lecturing Fellow
George Gopen, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Guy Haarscher, Senior Lecturing Fellow
John F. Hart, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Robert M. Hart, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Clark C. Havighurst, William Neal Reynolds Professor Emeritus of Law
Kenneth Hirsh, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jennifer Jenkins, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Sally C. Johnson, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Edward E. Kaufman, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Sebastian Kielmanovich, Lecturing Fellow
Allison G. Kort, Lecturing Fellow
George R. Krouse, Jr., Senior Lecturing Fellow
Sapna Kumar, Lecturing Fellow
Elizabeth F. Kuniholm, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Dona M. Lewandowski, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Ogden N. Lewis, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Hans Christian Linnartz, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Ryke Longest, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Sarah H. Ludington, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Martin E. Lybecker, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Maria M. Lynch, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Joan Ames Magat, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jennifer D’A. Maher, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Thomas K. Maher, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Richard C. Maxwell, Harry R. Chadwick, Sr., Professor Emeritus of Law
Gray McCalley, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Christopher B. McLaughlin, Lecturing Fellow
Wayne V. Miller, Senior Lecturing Fellow
William S. Mills, Senior Lecturing Fellow, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Alice N. Mine, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jeremy Mullem, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Donna Nixon, Lecturing Fellow
Walter Hue Nunnallee, Senior Lecturing Fellow, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Kerry L. Quinn, Lecturing Fellow
Pammela Quinn, Lecturing Fellow
Jo Ann Ragazzo, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Allison J. Rice, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Stephen E. Roady, Senior Lecturing Fellow
H.B. Robertson, Professor Emeritus of Law
Deborah K. Ross, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Laura M. Scott, Lecturing Fellow
Nancy Russell Shaw, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Kenneth D. Sibley, Senior Lecturing Fellow
C.J. Skender, Senior Lecturing Fellow
E. Carol Spruill, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Katherine Topulos, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Charles O. Verrill, Jr., Senior Lecturing Fellow
Mark H. Webbink, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Alan I. Weinberg, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jeffrey B. Welty, Lecturing Fellow
M. Holland West, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Clay C. Wheeler, Senior Lecturing Fellow
M. Gordon Widenhouse, Jr., Senior Lecturing Fellow
Andrew B. Widmark, Senior Lecturing Fellow
**Admissions**

Duke Law School attracts many of the most qualified applicants from across the country and around the world, and admission is highly selective. Most successful applicants graduated near the top of their undergraduate classes, have high test scores, and possess a clear record of achievement in other areas such as community service, business, graduate study, or extra-curricular activities.

The application review process includes a thorough evaluation of each candidate’s academic record, including the rigor and breadth of the curriculum, overall grade trends, and any graduate level work. Detailed letters of recommendation from faculty members provide further insight into a candidate’s intellectual ability, work ethic, and personal skills. Letters of recommendation from employers may add additional information about an applicant’s abilities; candidates who have been out of school for some time may substitute letters from employers for the academic references.

Duke also seeks to identify applicants who demonstrate leadership and engagement. Most successful candidates show sustained and meaningful commitment to one or more fields of interest to them. Although many applicants have had some exposure to the legal profession, this is not in itself a requirement. The Law School community benefits from a student body that represents a broad range of experiences and interests. The required resume should provide a concise summary of an applicant’s activities and employment; it may include more detail than a traditional one-page employment resume. The personal statement and optional additional essay allow candidates to highlight specific aspects of their background that may not be apparent from the other application materials. It is often helpful to indicate reasons for interest in law school in general and Duke in particular, especially when they relate to an applicant’s specific experiences. Special care is taken when evaluating applications to achieve diversity in interests, perspectives, and backgrounds.

**Admission Procedures: J.D. Program**

The Admissions Committee receives its authority by delegation from the law faculty and reports to the law faculty. The committee decides policy questions that arise in the admissions process. All individual applications are reviewed by the Associate Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid. Each applicant is responsible for collecting and submitting the following documents:


2. Two letters of recommendation. It is suggested that the letters be written by professors who have personal knowledge of the academic performance and potential of the applicant. References compiled and submitted by an established Career Planning and Placement Office at the applicant's undergraduate school will be accepted. Although academic references are preferred, applicants who have been out of school for some time may substitute letters from employers or others who are well acquainted with their personal traits and intellectual potential.

3. A nonrefundable processing fee of $70. This application fee is not waived except in cases of documented extreme personal hardship.

4. A personal statement and resume.
Applicants are strongly urged to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) no later than December. Registration forms and information should be procured by writing directly to the Law School Admission Council (LSAC), Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940, (215) 968-1001, or by visiting their website at www.lsac.org. Applicants with disabilities should contact LSAC directly for information concerning special accommodations for taking the LSAT.

Applicants must arrange for the submission of transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate schools attended to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940.

The application deadline is February 15. Review of completed applications begins in November and continues until the class is filled.

Applicants who visit the Law School are encouraged to talk with currently enrolled students, and may attend a class and meet with an admissions representative if the visit is scheduled in advance.

Each applicant extended an offer of admission will be given a reasonable amount of time to respond. Written offers of admission will be sent to admitted candidates specifying the amount of deposit and other conditions required to hold a place in the class. A waiting list is established in late spring and is held open as long as necessary. Offers are extended to applicants on the waiting list as withdrawals occur during the summer.

Admission to the Law School is conditional upon receipt of a final official transcript of all undergraduate and graduate work undertaken by the candidate.

**Admission Procedures: Summer Joint-Degree Programs**

Procedures for admission to the summer joint-degree programs are no different from those established for the regular J.D. program commencing in the fall semester. Applicants should indicate on the application form that they are applying to the summer program and designate either the JD/LL.M. program offered by the Law School, or the Graduate School department in which they wish to pursue the A.M. or M.S. Applicants to the JD/LL.M. program are selected by the Law School. The selection process for A.M. and M.S. applicants is bifurcated. Upon a favorable decision by the Law School, the applicant's file will be forwarded to the appropriate Graduate School department for review. Applicants must be formally admitted to the master's program by the Graduate School. Applicants to the JD/MEMP program must submit applications to both the Law School and to the Pratt School of Engineering.

Students must elect whether they wish to be considered for entrance in the summer or fall, and may not be considered concurrently for admission to both programs. A student wishing to change that election may do so prior to receipt of a final admission decision without payment of an additional processing fee. However, the Admissions Committee will treat the application to the alternate program as newly completed; thus a late change in election may prejudice the applicant's chance for admission. An offer of admission to one program is not transferable to another program. This policy reflects our need for a firm commitment from applicants regarding which program they wish to enter so that we may deal fairly with all applicants competing for a limited number of spaces in each class.

**Other Joint-Degree Programs**

Applicants for any of the other joint degree programs offered by the Duke Law School are considered separately for admission to both schools on the same basis as those applicants who are applying for the individual programs. The admission decision of one school has no bearing on the admission decision of the other school. If accepted for admission by both schools, the applicant is automatically eligible to participate in the established joint degree program. Students planning to participate in such programs should notify the Law School immediately upon their admission.
Transfer Policy

In order to be considered for admission to Duke, a transfer applicant must present evidence of the satisfactory completion of one year of study at any law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, and be eligible for readmission to that school. To be given serious consideration for admission, an applicant should rank at least in the top quarter of the class. Two academic years of law study must be completed at Duke.

The following items are required to complete a transfer applicant's admission file:
1. A nonrefundable processing fee of $70;
2. Letter of good standing from the dean of the law school attended;
3. References from two law professors who have personal knowledge of the academic performance and potential of the applicant;
4. Certified transcript of all grades earned in the first year of law school;
5. Law school class rank or notification from the school that they do not rank;

Spring semester grades must be received before decisions can be made. The deadline for submitting transfer applications is July 1. Decisions are normally made the last week of July.

Graduate Study in Law

Admission to Duke to pursue law study beyond the basic professional degree is generally limited to J.D./LL.M. candidates and international students. For information about application to the graduate study program, see the description of admission procedures for the summer joint-degree program or the section on international students.

Bar Admission

Law School applicants should learn about the rules governing admission to the bar, including character and fitness qualifications. Information can be obtained by writing to the appropriate state board of bar examiners.

University and Law School Rules

Students are subject to the rules and regulations of the university and the Law School that are currently in effect, or those that in the future may be promulgated by the appropriate authorities of the university. A copy of the Law School Rules is available for review in the Law School Library and on the Law School's World Wide Web site: http://www.law.duke.edu. Every student, in accepting admission, indicates a willingness to subscribe to and be governed by these rules and regulations. The student also acknowledges the right of the university to take such disciplinary action, including suspension and/or expulsion, as may be appropriate, for failure to abide by these rules and regulations of academic misconduct, or for other conduct adjudged unsatisfactory or detrimental to the university.

Duke University is a drug-free work place as defined by federal regulations.

Information about admission to the Duke University School of Law is also available at the Law School's Web site: http://admissions.law.duke.edu/.
Tuition

J.D., LL.B., and M.L.S. Candidates. For the academic year 2007-2008 entering students in the J.D. program, transfer students, and candidates for the M.L.S. degree will pay a full year's tuition of $39,960. Entering students must pay their fall tuition by August 3, 2007. The tuition refund policy is set forth below.

Graduate Degree Candidates. Students pursuing the LL.M. degree will pay tuition of $39,960 in 2007-2008 for their single year of instruction. S.J.D. candidates must enroll for two years; tuition for the S.J.D. program for 2007-2008 is set at $39,960.

Other Fees

Student Health Fee. A mandatory student health fee of $546 ($273 per semester) is charged to all Duke University students. All students are required to maintain hospital insurance that meets minimum standards set by the university.

Absentia Fee. Duke Law School students spending one semester or all of their final year of law school at another law school shall be charged an in absentia fee for the semester or semesters “visiting” at another law school. The fee is the greater of (1) ten percent of Duke Law School tuition or (2) the amount that Duke Law School tuition exceeds the tuition at the “visited” school. The fee shall not exceed two-thirds of Duke Law School tuition. Students visiting at Duke will receive no scholarship assistance from Duke Law School.

Athletic Events Fee. Law students may secure admission to all regularly scheduled university athletic contests, with the exception of soccer and basketball, held on university grounds during the entire academic year free of charge. The fee for basketball and soccer is payable in the fall semester. Students may also use the facilities of the Duke golf course upon payment of student green fees.

Duke Bar Association Fee. A $55 fee each semester is due and payable not later than the day of registration for a particular semester. This fee is utilized exclusively to support the activities of the student bar association.

Graduate Student Activity Fee. Students are charged a $26 fee to support the Graduate and Professional Student Council.

Recreation Fee. Students are charged a $66 fee that provides unlimited access to the on-campus recreation facilities.

Parking Fee. Students wishing to drive to the campus must register a car for the university's parking lots at an annual fee of $112-$264, depending on availability of spaces in various open or gated lots.

Academic Transcript Fee. The university will charge a onetime academic transcript fee of $40.

General Expenses

Applicants should be aware that the following general expense estimate was compiled in the spring of 2007, and for future years appropriate revisions may be necessary to reflect inflationary increases. The best estimate of total living costs for a nine-month academic year excluding tuition, fees, and hospital insurance is approximately $15,040 for a single student. Included in the above cost-of-living estimate are current expense levels for lodging, board, books (approximately $1,080 if purchased new), supplies, transportation, and personal effects. First-year students are also strongly encouraged to own a computer; the student expense budget may be increased by up to $2,500 for the purchase of a notebook computer.
Financial aid awards in most cases cannot be based on proposed budgets in excess of these figures.

**University Policies for Payment of Accounts**

**Payment of Accounts for Fall and Spring.** The Office of the Bursar issues invoices for tuition, fees, and other charges approximately four to six weeks prior to the beginning of classes each semester. The total amount due on the invoice is payable by the invoice due date which is normally one or two weeks prior to the beginning of classes. If full payment is not received by the due date, a late payment will be assessed on the next invoice and certain restrictions as stated below will be applied. Failure to receive an invoice does not warrant exemption from the payment of tuition and fees nor from the penalties and restrictions. Entering first-year students are required to pay tuition, fees, and other charges by August 3, 2007. Students not receiving a bursar invoice should telephone the bursar's office at (919) 684-3531 to request an invoice, or may download the invoice from their ACES account.

**Penalty Charge.** If the total amount due on an invoice is not received by the invoice due date, a penalty charge will be assessed by the Office of the Bursar.

**Restrictions.** An individual will be in default if the total amount due on the student invoice is not paid in full by the due date. An individual who is in default will not be allowed to register for classes, receive a copy of the academic transcript, have academic credits certified, be granted a leave of absence, or receive a diploma at graduation. An individual in default will be withdrawn.

**Tuition Refunds.** Tuition refunds are governed by the following policy. It should be noted that special rules apply to students receiving Title IV loan assistance, which may be obtained from the financial aid office.

1. In the event of death or a call to active duty in the armed services, a full tuition refund is granted.
2. Students may elect to have tuition charges refunded or carried forward as a credit for later study according to the following schedule:
   a. withdrawal before the beginning of classes-full refund;
   b. withdrawal during the first or second week-80 percent;
   c. withdrawal during the third through fifth week-60 percent;
   d. withdrawal during the sixth week-20 percent;
   e. withdrawal after the sixth week-no refund.

**Scholarship Assistance**

The Law School offers scholarship assistance to selected incoming students. Although most scholarships are based on merit and financial need, a number of scholarships are granted based solely on the applicant’s potential, as reflected by the strength of the admission application.

Scholarship awards are generally made in the form of a contract committing the school to a total grant to be disbursed over six semesters or three years of full-time Law School enrollment.

Students seeking scholarship assistance should file a scholarship application at the same time they apply for admission, or indicate an interest in merit-only scholarships on the application for admission form. The fact that a student has applied for financial aid will not affect the decision on the application for admission.

**Specially Funded Scholarships.** Many of the Law School's scholarships are funded from general endowment and other Law School revenues. Some scholarship candidates are...
selected each year for support from one of several specially endowed scholarship funds. The criteria for these named awards vary; all students applying for aid will be considered for any special scholarships for which they may be eligible.

**Upper-class Awards.** Virtually all available scholarship funds are allocated to entering students and to students continuing under a scholarship contract awarded at the time of admission. No additional scholarship funding is available to upper-class students, except for the David H. Siegel Scholarship established by Allen G. Siegel of the Class of 1960, in memory of his father.

**Title IV Loan Assistance**

Title IV loan assistance is available to qualified students. Students who wish to apply for this assistance must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). To complete the FAFSA go to [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov). Students completing the FAFSA will be required to obtain a Personal Identification Number (PIN). Students may obtain the PIN by visiting [www.pin.ed.gov](http://www.pin.ed.gov). We recommend students complete the FAFSA as soon after January 1 as possible. Note the Duke Law Title IV code is E00167. To obtain more information on federal student financial aid write to the Federal Student Aid Information Center, P. O. Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044 to request the booklet “The Student Guide: Financial Aid from the U. S. Department of Education–Grants, Loans, and WorkStudy,” or visit [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov).

**Satisfactory Status Policy**

To remain eligible for Title IV funding, a student must maintain a 2.1 cumulative grade point average to remain in good standing at the Law School. A student placed on probation will be allowed one semester to improve his or her grade point average to 2.1.

**Non-Need Based Loan Assistance**

Alternative loan programs are available to students who need additional loan funds to meet the approved academic period budget. A good credit history (report) is mandatory to receive these loans. To check your credit history contact your credit bureau. For more information about credit bureaus or resolving credit problems, write to: Public Reference, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20508.

**Federal Work Study**

The Law School also receives a limited amount of federal workstudy funds each year. The school does not recommend that first-year students work, so these funds are reserved for second and third-year students who are working in the Law School.

**Loan Repayment Assistance Program**

Since 1988, Duke Law School has had a loan repayment assistance program which assists graduates who accept low-paying public interest or government employment to repay their law school loans. Funds disbursed through this program are a loan that is fully forgivable at the end of the year in which the loan was made. More information about the generous terms of this program is available from the Office of Admissions and Financial Aid or through the Law School's internet site: [http://www.law.duke.edu/admis/financial/lrap](http://www.law.duke.edu/admis/financial/lrap).

**Visiting Students**

All financial assistance for visiting students at Duke Law School must be processed through the institution from which the student will receive his or her degree.
Scholastic Standards
Grading

The Law School uses a slightly modified form of the familiar 4.0 scale, with grades given not as letters but as numbers to the first decimal place (3.1, 3.2, etc.). Faculty may reward especially distinguished student performance with grades of 4.1 to 4.3, but no more than 5% of grades in courses of 40 or more students may be above 4.0. Grades of 1.5 and below are failing.

Courses with 40 or more students have a mandatory median of 3.3 and recommended grade distribution curve as follows:

**Numerical Grade Percentage of Class**

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<th>Numerical Grade</th>
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<td>4.1-4.3</td>
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<td>3.7-4.0</td>
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<td>1.5 or less</td>
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Most courses are available only on a graded basis. Independent studies and ad hoc seminars may either be graded or evaluated on a credit/no credit basis; language for legal studies courses are evaluated on a credit/no credit basis. Grades earned in courses taken in other divisions or schools of the University or transferred from other law schools are included in the student’s transcript but not factored into the student’s Law School grade point average.

Class Rank and Graduation Honors

The Law School does not release class rank. After graduation, the following honors are awarded to qualifying students:

Order of the Coif: Top ten percent of the graduating class, based on all grades;

Highest Honors (*summa cum laude*): Awarded, when appropriate, to student(s) whose academic achievement and contribution throughout their course of study have so distinguished their performance as to justify separate, superlative recognition;

High Honors (*magna cum laude*): Top fifteen percent of the graduating class, based on grades earned in upper-level courses; and

Honors (*cum laude*): Top thirty-five percent of the graduating class, based on grades earned in upper-level courses.
**Good Standing** Any student who is eligible to continue the study of law who is not on probation shall be in good standing. Those considered ineligible to continue the study of law include (1) any first-year student who has attained a grade-point average of less than 1.9 or who has received failing grades in courses totaling more than eight credits; (2) any student who (i) has received failing grades in Law School courses totaling more than ten credits during the second and third years or (ii) who has received failing grades in Law School courses totaling more than twelve credits during the first, second, and third years or (iii) whose grade-point average for the second year is less than 2.0; or (3) any student who has been placed on probation and who (i) has failed to comply with the conditions of probation or (ii) at the end of the probationary period has not attained or maintained a grade-point average of 2.1 or higher, if specified by the Dean in the terms of probation.

A student will be placed on probation if (1) in the first year, the student has attained a grade-point average of less than 2.3, but not less than 1.9 (see above); (2) any second-year student who has attained a grade-point average of less than 2.3 in either semester of that year or who has received failing grades in courses totaling between six and ten credits during that year; or (3) any third-year student who has a grade-point average of less than 2.3 in the fifth semester.

**Maximum and Minimum Course Loads**

No first-year student may take courses other than those of the required first-year program, except joint-degree students under the terms of their joint-degree programs, or with the permission of the dean. No student may take for credit courses totaling more than sixteen hours per semester nor audit and take for credit courses totaling more than seventeen hours per semester, except with the permission of the dean.

No student shall take for credit courses totaling less than twelve hours per semester, except with the permission of the dean.

**Attendance and Preparation**

Students must regularly attend and prepare for all classes. A student who is excessively absent or grossly unprepared may, at the discretion of the instructor, be denied the right to take a final examination or to submit other required coursework, in which case a grade of 1.1 will be entered for the course, or be dropped from the course with a mark of withdraw/fail or withdraw/pass entered on his or her record. If the student is auditing the course, the instructor may drop him or her from the course.

**Auditing Courses**

Students may audit courses with the written permission of the instructor but may not audit courses which, in combination with courses taken for academic credit, exceed seventeen hours per semester. The fact that a student has audited a course shall be indicated in the official records of the Law School.

**Examinations**

Final examinations are given in most courses at the Law School, and students should expect a final examination unless otherwise announced by the instructor. Students must take final examinations at the regularly scheduled time, unless permission is given by the dean's office. Permission is not normally granted except in extraordinary circumstances such as serious illness, a direct scheduling conflict between two or more examinations, or the scheduling of three or more exams within a thirty-six hour period.
Submission of Papers

Papers or other required coursework must be submitted no later than the last day of the regularly scheduled examination period of the semester in which the course is offered, unless the instructor sets an earlier deadline. In exceptional cases, the instructor may grant an extension.

Other Standards and Rules

A complete copy of the Law School rules is available from the dean’s office and on the Web at http://www.law.duke.edu/about/community/rules/index.
Curriculum
Duke Law School has an extensive curriculum site on the Web. For more information, see www.law.duke.edu/curriculum.

FIRST YEAR CURRICULUM

110. Civil Procedure. A consideration of the basic problems of civil procedure designed to acquaint students with the fundamental stages and concerns of litigation. Instructor: Carrington, Fisk, Jones, Metzloff, or Rowe. 4.5 units.

120. Constitutional Law. An examination of the distribution of and limitations upon governmental authority under the Constitution of the United States. Instructor: Chemerinsky, Powell, Schroeder, or N. Siegel. 4.5 units.

130. Contracts. The formation and legal operations of contracts, their assignment, their significance to third parties, and their relationship to restitution and commercial law developments. Instructor: Haagen, Reichman, Richman, or Weistart. 4.5 units.


160. Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing. An introductory study of the various forms of legal writing and modes of legal research. The principal goal of this course is the mastery of the basic tools of legal analysis, writing, and research. Year-long course. Student will receive 3 hours credit upon successful completion of the second half of the course. Instructor: Dimond, Dunshee, Kort, Linnartz, Ludington, Mullem, or Ragazzo. 3 units.

170. Property. A study of the basic concepts of real property law. Instructor: French, Purdy, Salzman, Underkuffler, or Wiener. 4.5 units.

180. Torts. An analysis of liability for personal injuries and injuries to property. Instructor: Boyle, Christie, D. Coleman, or Lewis. 4.5 units.

Upper-Class Curriculum

MASTER OF LAWS COURSES

190. Distinctive Aspects of United States Law. This course will introduce international students to several of the distinctive aspects of U.S. law in the context of international business disputes litigated in U.S. courts. Focus of the course will be on civil litigation, the discovery process under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the use of expert witnesses by parties, class actions, the civil jury, and punitive damages. Instructor: Metzloff. 2 units.

195. Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing for International Students. A research and writing tutorial designed to introduce international students to the techniques of case and statutory analysis as well as the tools and methods of legal research. Instructor: Kort, J. Maher, or Ross. 2 units.

BASIC COURSES

200. Administrative Law. A study of administrative agencies and legislative authority, information gathering and withholding, rule-making and order-formulating proceedings, judicial review of administrative actions, and constitutional limitations on administrative powers. Instructor: Hornstein or Rai. 3 units.
201. Advanced Legal Writing. The goal of this course is to learn to effectively edit work, write and rewrite, in a risk-free environment. Instructor: Magat. 3 units.

210. Business Associations. Surveys the law providing ground rules for the organization, financing, and internal governance of corporations and other forms of business associations such as partnerships and limited liability companies. Instructor: Cox or DeMott. 4 units.

215. Commercial Transactions. A study of basic policy choices made in the structuring of the law governing commercial transactions. The course serves as an introduction to debt arrangements, bankruptcy, secured lending, and payment systems. An important objective of the course is developing student skills in dealing with highly integrated statutes, the Uniform Commercial Code, and the Bankruptcy Code. Law 215 and Law 287 (Principles of Commercial and Bankruptcy Law) have a substantial overlap, and enrollment in one precludes enrollment in the other. The courses differ in their relative emphasis on bankruptcy law. Instructor: Weistart. 4 units.

218. Comparative Law: Western Legal Traditions. A study of civil law and common law systems, focusing on legal institutions, legal actors, their roles, and backgrounds. This course will examine the shared Western legal and intellectual heritage and analyze selected problem areas. Instructor: Michaels. 3 units.

220. Conflict of Laws. A study of the special problems that arise when the significant facts of a case are connected with more than one jurisdiction, including recognition and effect of foreign judgments, choice of law, and the United States Constitution and conflict of laws. Instructor: Reppy. 3 units.

225. Criminal Procedure: Formal. A study of the basic rules of criminal procedure, beginning with the institution of formal proceedings. Subjects to be covered include prosecutorial discretion, the preliminary hearing, the grand jury, criminal discovery, guilty pleas and plea bargaining, jury selection, pretrial publicity, double jeopardy, the right to counsel, and professional ethics in criminal cases. Instructor: Everett. 3 units.

226. Criminal Procedure: Police. A study of the legal restrictions on police investigative practice which typically precede institution of formal proceedings, with special emphasis upon "stop and frisk," arrest, search and seizure, confession suppression, electronic surveillance, and operation of the exclusionary rule. Instructor: Mosteller. 3 units.

232. Employment Discrimination. A study of the law of employment discrimination, focusing mainly on federal law prohibiting race, sex, age, and handicapped discrimination. This course provides a basic knowledge of statutory coverage, standards, procedures and proof, and avenues of relief. Instructor: Jones. 3 units.

235. Environmental Law. Examination of rapidly growing body of law concerned with interrelationships between human activities and the larger environment. Focus on rationales for environmental protection; risk assessment and priorities. Instructor: Salzman. 3 units.

236. International Human Rights: The Fundamentals. This course will address the questions concerning the basis for an international human rights system that would pose limits to states' treatment of their own nationals. In particular, discussion will focus on the available fora and forms of jurisdiction for the prosecution of international crimes. Instructor: Kuhner. 2 units.

238. Ethics and the Law of Lawyering. Examination in detail of the "law of lawyering" relating to such issues as the formation of the attorney-client relationship, conflicts of interest, confidentiality, communications with clients, and areas where specific rules and regulations controlling lawyer behavior are in effect. Course satisfies the ethics requirement. Instructors: K. Bradley. Variable credit.
240. **European Union Law.** An introduction to the constitutional and substantive law of the European Union, including the origins and institutions of the European Union; the relationship of European Union law and national law; the enforcement of European Union law; and freedom of movement of goods, persons, and services; and foreign relations competence of the European Union. Instructors: Bignami. 3 units.

244. **Business and Economics of Law Firm Practice.** This course will provide students with an enhanced and vital understanding of law firms as business entities in a competitive and increasingly global market. Prominent law firm leaders will serve as guest lecturers. Instructors: Elvin and Krouse. 1 unit.

245. **Evidence.** A study of the theory and rules governing presentation of evidence to a judicial tribunal, including the concept of relevancy; character evidence; judicial notice; real and demonstrative evidence, and expert testimony. Instructor: Mosteller. 4 units.

246. **Ethics and the Rules of Professional Conduct.** This course will explore the evolving ethical obligations of attorneys as defined by the American Bar Association's Model Rules of Professional Conduct and the variations thereof adopted by the states. This course will satisfy the ethics and professionalism requirement for students who have taken or will take other qualifying courses. Instructor: McLaughlin. 1 unit.

250. **Family Law.** A study of legal and policy issues relating to the family, including marriage and divorce. Topics include requirements to marriage, unmarried cohabitation, divorce, spousal support, child custody and support. Instructor: K. Bradley. 3 units.

255. **Federal Income Taxation.** An introduction to federal income taxation, with emphasis on the determination of income subject to taxation, deductions in computing taxable income, the proper time period for reporting income and deductions, and the proper taxpayer on which to impose the tax. Instructor: Nunnallee. 4 units.

260. **Financial Information.** This course introduces basic accounting principles and practices and their relationship to the law, as well as to study a number of contemporary accounting problems relating to financial disclosure and the accountant's professional responsibility. Students with accounting degrees, MBAs, or who have taken more than a couple of accounting courses are not permitted to enroll. Instructor: Skender. 3 units.

264. **Venture Capital/Private Equity.** This course uses a mixture of cases, lectures, and guest speakers to study venture capital and private equity markets in the United States and other countries. The course focuses on how financial, legal, and economic issues are dealt with in the financial contracts between venture capitalists and their limited partners and between venture capitalists (or other private equity investors) and the firms in which they invest. The emphasis on the perspective of the venture capitalist and the focus on deals distinguish this course from related courses, which emphasize the perspective of entrepreneurs or managers and focus on topics such as writing business plans, formulating growth strategies, managing new fast-growing firms, or competing in special industries. The course addresses not only how venture capitalists provide capital to start-up firms in growing industries, but also how private equity markets provide capital to help established medium-sized firms (often family businesses) grow and restructure. Cross-listed with Finance 491, at the Fuqua School of Business. Business Associations is a prerequisite and Corporate Finance is a corequisite for this course unless there is a strong background in business or economics. Instructor: Zarutskie. Variable credit.

265. **First Amendment.** The basic constitutional law of the free speech-free press clause and the church-state clauses of the first amendment. Instructor: Benjamin and Ludington. 3 units.

270. **Intellectual Property.** A comprehensive introduction to the principal theories of trademark law and unfair competition, patent law, copyright law, and related state and federal...
doctrines. Intellectual Property is a prerequisite for Law 369 (Patent), 393 (Trademark), and 530 (Entertainment). Instructors: Boyle or Lange. 4 units.

275. International Law. Introduction to international law including the nature and sources of international law; its place in national and international decision making, and its impact on United States law. Provides a survey of the field and a platform for more specialized international courses. Students with strong international interests are advised to take this course as early as possible. Instructor: Kuhner. 3 units.

277. International Development Law. This course will explore the goals of economic development and the role of legal rules in facilitating or hindering that process. The focus will be on international development, although significant comparision will be made to the domestic development processes of highly industrialized countries. Instructor: Okediji. 2 units.

283. Global Law Workshop. This workshop offers an opportunity for students to engage in international and comparative law scholarship. Instructors: Bignami and Michaels. 1 unit.

285. Labor Relations Law. This course investigates problems involved in the regulation of industrial conflict. Instructor: Fisk. 3 units.

290. Remedies. Examination of the principles governing the use of judicial remedies, such as damages, injunctions, and declaratory judgments, in a variety of public and private law settings. Consideration of the goals of remedies doctrines and the relationship of the doctrines to other facets of the legal system. Topics include recent developments in remedies law concerning such areas as school desegregation, consent decrees in civil rights suits, and punitive damages, which highlight the tensions underlying remedies principles. Instructor: Rowe. 3 units.

295. Trusts and Estates. An examination of noncommercial property dispositions, both testamentary and inter vivos, including the following topics: intestate succession, wills and will substitutes; creation and characteristics of trusts; powers of appointment; problems in trust and estate administration. Instructor: Lynch. 3 units.

298. Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy. Historical understandings of law play an increasingly important part in American environmental policy. In courts, legislatures, and the broader forum of public opinion, many environmental programs are challenged on grounds of legitimacy or fairness, by advocates relying on historical claims about the law of land ownership and use, resources and the environment. Prominent examples are "original intent" Constitutional jurisprudence and the "property rights" movement. Environmentalist historians and writers have made claims about law that also merit examination. This discussion course will introduce students to the history of law (including common-law cases, statutes and Constitutional provisions) bearing on land use, resources, wildlife and pollution, and help them critically evaluate the history-based claims in environmental debate. Readings include primary (historical) texts and secondary (interpretive) texts. No prior background in law or history is required. Instructor: Roady. 2 units.

ADVANCED COURSES

300. Appeals. This course will examine the powers and responsibilities of American appellate courts, both state and federal, in civil and in criminal matters, with comparisons to English and German practice. To be considered are questions of the timing and scope of appellate review, the role of appellate counsel, appellate judges and their staff, judicial selection and accountability, the right if any to oral argument or a published explanation of a decision, discretionary review and the lawmaking function of appellate courts. The course is intended to be of special use to students who hope or expect to serve as law clerks in the
appellate courts, but may be of interest to others interested in the problems of legal institutions. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

301. AIDS and the Law. This course covers the substantive law issues raised by clients with disabilities, concentrating on those with HIV/AIDS. The course is strongly recommended but not required for those intending to enroll in the AIDS Legal Project. The course is also open to students who do not intend to take the AIDS Clinic course. Instructor: McAllaster. 2 units.


312. Community Property. A survey of the marital property laws of Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin, with comparison to the Spanish system. Students may concentrate their studies on the law of one of the nine states. Community Property is a bar exam subject in California and Texas. Instructor: Reppy. 2 units.

314. Community Economic Development Law. This course will address legal, business, and policy considerations that underlie efforts to enhance the economic viability of low income urban and rural communities through the development of affordable housing, and commercial real estate, as well as the stimulation of entrepreneurship. Instructor: A. Foster. 3 units.

315. Complex Civil Litigation. An advanced civil procedure class with a focus on the problems of large multiparty and multiforum civil cases and how courts and litigants deal with them. Instructor: Rowe. 3 units.

316. Wrongful Convictions: Causes and Remedies. An interdisciplinary examination of both the principal problems that lead to the conviction of the innocent and leading proposals for reform. Students will investigate North Carolina prisoners' claims of actual innocence. Instructors: J. Coleman and Newman. 2 units.

322. Copyright Law. Instruction in advanced copyright law with particular emphasis on contemporary practice, theory, and current literature in the field. Substantial attention will be paid to issues in the internet environment. Instructor: Reichman. 3 units.

323. Corporate Reorganization and Bankruptcy. Examination of legal and financial conflicts arising from public firms' use of debt; Bankruptcy Code's standards for corporate organization. Instructor: Lewis. 2 units.

324. Corporate Restructuring. This course will focus on some of the important managerial problems associated with corporate restructuring, for example, business ventures that are strategically important, particularly projects related to new expansion, acquisitions, management buyouts, leveraged buyouts, divestments, and recapitalization. Both financial and strategic tools and techniques will be emphasized. Specific financial topics included will be alternative economic criteria, interpretation of study results and their use in decision making, and strategic valuation. The point of the course is that strategically important decisions must be based on sound analyses of both the financial and the strategic implications of the decision. Pre-requisite: Business students must have taken FINANCE 351,
Corporate Finance, or be registered concurrently. Law students are required to take a corporate finance course, such as Finance 351 at Fuqua or the equivalent course at the Law School. It is also very strongly recommended that law students take Business Associations at the Law School before taking Corporate Restructuring. Instructor: Staff. 3 units. C-L: Finance 455

325. Law of Corporate Finance. The focus of this course is the legal world of corporate finance, in which business and financial risks are allocated through contractual terms. The course examines a series of issues-ranging from practical to theoretical-in connection with complex securities. Instructor: DeMott. 3 units.

326. Corporate Taxation. A study of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code governing the tax effects of the major events that occur in the life span of a corporation, including the taxation of distributions to shareholders and the formation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. It is strongly recommended that students take Law 210 (Business Associations) before taking Corporate Taxation. Prerequisite: Law 255. Instructor: Nunnallee or Zelenak. 3 units.

328. International Debt Finance. This course uses the lens of international debt finance to provide students with an advanced course in securities law, corporate law, and contract law. Instructor: Gulati. 3 units.

329. Education Law. This course will introduce students to the law and policy relating to public education (K-12) in the United States. It will examine the authority of the state to compel school attendance, regulate the content of the curriculum and control the behavior of students and their teachers. Issues of equal education opportunity will be covered. Including school desegregation, school financing, and special education for the handicapped. Students will be exposed to the interplay of local, state and federal law in the governance of public schools. Instructor: Wettach. 2 units.

330. Criminal Law: Federal. A study of federal criminal jurisdiction and selected federal crimes, including the major offenses used to prosecute political corruption at the federal, state, and local level, drug offenses, conspiracy and organized crime (RICO), forfeiture, and the sentencing guidelines, with an emphasis on the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in the federal system. Instructor: Beale. 3 units.

340. Estate and Gift Taxation. A study of the rules governing federal taxation of gratuitous wealth transfers. The course will examine the basic policies, history, and concepts concerning estate planning implications of transfer tax. Instructor: Shaw. 3 units.

342. Federal Courts. Ways in which federalism and the separation of powers affect federal courts and relations with other branches and the states. Instructor: Chemerinsky. 4 units.

346. Intellectual Capital and Competitive Strategy. In the majority of industries—and especially in R&D intensive industries like computers, semiconductors, software and biotech-competitive advantage relies critically upon a firm’s management of the knowledge and know-how underpinning its product and process innovations. This course will consider how firms should manage and protect this intellectual capital. Also taught as Strategy 339. Instructor: Cohen. 3 units.

351. Survey of Immigration Law and Policy. This course reviews the body of American Immigration and Nationality Law, beginning with a survey of the history and current shape of Immigration Law. The course will address American Immigration Law in the context of the U. S. Constitution, International law and the laws of other nations, the legislative, regulatory, and judicial process which creates, interprets, and enforces the law, and current policy concerns directing the future shape of the law. Instructors: Linnartz. 2 units.
352. International Business Transactions. This course is designed for international students and for American students with heightened interest in international transactions. Instructor: Verrill. 2 units.

361. International Trade Law. This course examines various topics related to the conduct of international business. Subjects covered are international private trade, including private international contracts, dispute resolution, and letters of credit; national and international regulation of trade in goods, including the GATT; international regulation of monetary affairs through the IMF; foreign direct investment and transfer of technology. Instructor: Posadas. 3 units.

364. Global Health. The course is designed to provide students with multidisciplinary theories and techniques for assessing and addressing infectious, chronic, and behavioral health problems in less wealthy areas of the world. Also taught as Public Policy 195 Instructor: Whetten. 3 units.

366. ADV/ Wrongful Convictions. This course builds on the lectures, training, and work of the basic Wrongful Convictions course. Students will form teams to investigate inmates' claims of actual innocence and begin drafting the relevant legal document. Prerequisite: Wrongful Convictions or permission of the instructor. Instructor: J. Coleman and Newman. 2 units.

368. Natural Resources Law. Focus on constitutional, statutory, and common law governing the legal status and management of federal lands and natural resources. Instructor: Daniels. 2 units. C-L: Environment 368

369. Patent Law and Policy. An overview of the legal framework for patents, including statutory requirements for patentability, disclosure requirements, infringement analysis, special problems of collaborative and competitive research, international issues, and the role of patent counsel in litigation. Prerequisite: Law 270. Instructor: Rai. 3 units.

371. Products Liability. A general survey of the substantive law of products liability including tort law with an emphasis on strict liability in tort, contract law with an emphasis on warranty, and legislation and administrative law. Instructor: McGovern. 3 units.

375. International Intellectual Property. Survey of international intellectual property law as reconfigured by the new universal standards of protection embodied in the TRIPS agreement, which is a component of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization of 1994. Instructor: Reichman. 3 units.

378. Real Estate Entrepreneurship. Focus on the real estate entrepreneur who desires to take advantage of inherent inefficiencies in his or her local real estate market for profit opportunities. Course provides the student with the analytical tools needed to evaluate real estate projects effectively; cases and outside speakers provide numerous examples. Topics include the operational framework, market environment, real estate investment analysis, legal environment, and tax environment. Review of various types of real estate--residential, office, retail, and land--from an investment and development standpoint. Instructor: Staff. 3 Units. C-L: Finance 459

380. International Research Methods. A survey of methods, techniques, and strategies for international, foreign, and comparative legal research, including the efficient use of LEXIS, WESTLAW, and the Internet. Course required for students enrolled in the J.D./LL.M. in Comparative and International Law. Other students may be admitted by consent of instructor. Instructor: Topulos. 1 unit.
384. Securities Regulation. A study of the federal and state securities laws and the industry they govern with emphasis on the regulation of the distribution process and trading in securities. Instructor: Cox. 3 units. C-L: Finance 354

389. Federal Practice of Civil Rights. A study of advanced constitutional law and federal practice, working through a series of problems to provide: familiarity with the principal federal statutes (procedural, substantive, and remedial) used in civil rights litigation; their judicial interpretation and application; and a consideration of frontier constitutional issues. Instructor: Chemerinsky. 3 units.

390. Structuring Commercial and Financial Transactions. This course examines the innovative areas of legal practice involving Structuring Commercial and Financial Transactions. Course examines bankruptcy, securities law, corporation law, secured transactions, finance, and tax. Instructor: Schwarcz. 3 units. C-L: Finance 355

393. Trademark Law and Unfair Competition. Current trademark and unfair competition law inspected from three different view points: theory, case law, and litigation strategy. Prerequisite: Law 270. Instructor: Lange. 2 units.

396. Principles of Corporate Finance. This course is designed to familiarize law students with the principles of corporate finance. The course will provide important tools for litigators in identifying, preparing, and cross-examining financial expert witnesses. The principles covered are essential for lawyers intending to do estate or tax planning, litigate divorces, or write the bylaws and compensation agreements for partnerships or closed corporations. Instructor: M. Bradley. 2 units.

399. Forensic Psychology. This course is designed to provide the student with a working knowledge of the major areas of interface between psychiatry and law. Basic concepts of clinical psychiatry and psychopathology will be highlighted. Instructor: Johnson. 2 units.

CLINICAL COURSES

400. AIDS Legal Assistance Project. An in-house legal clinic for persons with HIV/AIDS. Students will represent, under close supervision, persons with HIV/AIDS in document preparation. Each student will have an individual case load and will be required to spend one hundred hours on clinic cases. Instructors: McAllaster and Rice. 4 units.

401. Advanced AIDS Legal Assistance Project. Available to students who wish to participate for a second semester in the AIDS Legal Assistance Project. Students enrolled in advanced clinical studies are required to participate fully in the case work portion of the clinic, performing 100-120 hours of client representation work, but will not be required to attend the class sessions. Consent of clinic director required. Instructors: McAllaster and Rice. Variable credit.

403. Animal Law Clinic. Placements may be with local attorneys in private practice (handling veterinary malpractice cases, for example), local district attorneys' offices (working on cruelty prosecutions), or national animal advocacy organizations (such as the Humane Society of the United States and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals). Instructor: Welty. 3 units.

405. Appellate Practice. Primarily taught by members of the federal judiciary. Covers the appellate process and the proper techniques involved in brief writing and oral advocacy. Instructor: Welty. 2 units.

407. Appellate Litigation Clinic. Students under close supervision of faculty will, brief and argue appeals in the Virginia Court of Appeals, and the U. S. Supreme Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. This is a year-long course open only to students in at least their fourth semester of law school. Instructors: Chemerinsky, J. Coleman, Fisk. 3 units.
408. Appellate Litigation Clinic - Spring. See LAW 407. This is a year-long course. Instructors: Chemerinsky and J. Coleman. 2 units.

416. Children's Education and Law Clinic. A legal clinic focused on the representation of low income children with disabilities. Participation will require classroom training and at least 100 hours of legal work. Instructor: Wettach and Berlin. 4 units.

417. Advanced Children's Education and Law Clinic. This course is available to students who have participated in one semester of the Children's Education and Law Clinic. Students may enroll only with approval of the Director of the Clinic. Instructors: Berlin and Wettach. 2 units.

420. Trial Practice. An introduction to the civil and criminal litigation process and attendant skills. Emphasis on the interactions between attorneys and witnesses and between lawyers and juries by use of simulation and videotape pedagogy. It begins with an intensive weekend of instruction in January. Prerequisite: Law 245. Instructor: Beskind, T. Maher. 3 units.

427. Community Enterprise Clinic. This clinic will provide students interested generally in business law practice and/or in specializing in affordable housing and community development law with practical skills training in many of the core skills required in any transactional legal practice, including interviewing, counseling, drafting and negotiation. Students will be required to provide a minimum of 100 hours of legal work per semester and to participate in weekly group training meetings. LAW 314 recommended but not required. Instructor: A. Foster. 4 units.

443. Environmental Law and Policy Clinic. Under the supervision of the clinical faculty, students will work on current case and policy advocacy priorities as determined by the Clinic's Advisory Board. Cases and issues undertaken by the Clinic may include the following subject areas: water quality, air quality, natural resources conservation, sustainable development, public trust resources and environmental justice. Students must be in at least their fourth semester of law school to enroll in the clinic. Instructor: Longest. 4 units.

448. Guantanamo Defense Clinic. Students will work closely with the Chief Defense Counsel and Lead Defense Counsel, Office of Military Commissions, US Dept. of Defense. The work will be comprised of collaboration with defense counsel in the construction, and presentation of the defense in trials before U.S. military commissions. This will include research and analysis as well as the construction of defense theories and strategies. Prerequisite: LAW 275 (International Law), LAW 573 (Military Justice), or LAW 582 (National Security Law). Instructor: Morris. 4 units.

448A. Guantanamo Defense Clinic. Students will directly assist the Chief Defense Counsel for the Guantanamo military detainees by preparing briefs and memos and otherwise assisting with preparation for trials before the U.S. Military Commissions. Some travel will be required to Washington, DC and to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. A minimum of 75 hours of work is expected of all enrolled students, including a one-hour weekly class meeting. Consistent with North Carolina State Bar regulations, students must be in at least their fourth semester of law school to enroll in this clinic. Prerequisite: Public International Law (Law 275). Students are strongly encouraged to have taken or concurrently take National Security Law (Law 582). Instructor: Morris. 4 units.

448B. Advanced Guantanamo Defense Clinic. This course is open only to students that have completed 448A. It is permission only. Instructor: Morris. 2 units.

449. Low Income Taxpayer Clinic. The Low Income Taxpayer Clinic provides students with the opportunity to learn communication, counseling and negotiations skills by representing clients before the Internal Revenue Service. The LITC will represent qualified
clients before the IRS with respect to disputed matters involving Collection and/or Examination matters. Instructor: Weinberg. 4 units.

460. Negotiation. This course is intended to explore the processes of negotiation and settlement in legal and other contexts. The goal of the course is to provide students with the opportunity to analyze the social process of conflict resolution in different legal contexts and to gain insight into their own negotiation styles. Instructors: Beason, Dimond, Ellis, or Vidmar. 3 units.

465. Patent Claim Drafting (Clinical Course). Focus on skills used in patent claim writing across a variety of technical fields and developed through exercises, problems, and competitions. Instructor: Sibley. 1 unit.


SEMINARS

502. Advanced Issues in Criminal Justice. Issues covered include the scope and protection granted during the interrogatory process; the protection of privacy versus law enforcement needs to search and seize; prosecutorial discretion against vindictiveness; plea bargaining; criminal trials and the media; the jury trial; legal and ethical problems of providing representation for criminal defendants; sentencing guidelines versus unfettered discretion; death penalty litigation; race and sex in the criminal justice process. Guest speakers with unique experience will be invited to participate in some of the seminar. Instructor: Everett. 2 units.

504. Privacy Law. The course will examine how the law protects, or fails to protect, personal information, and to understand how the courts, Congress, states and the private sector have addressed privacy issues as new technologies, and institutional practices have emerged. Instructor: Ludington. 2 units.

505. Public Interest Lawyers. George Wythe, the first American law professor and codraftsman of the Declaration of Independence, envisioned a profession devoted to the political leadership of a democratic society. This seminar will consider the extent to which his vision has been fulfilled. Instructor: Carrington. 3 units.


508. Chinese Law and Society. Survey of Chinese legal thought and practice in the People's Republic of China. Focus on the relation of law to social ideals, to social change, and to politics. Consideration of socialist theories of law, conventional criminal and civil processes, informal and extrajudicial institutions, international law, and trade law. Prior familiarity with Chinese history or politics is unnecessary. Instructor: Ocko. 2 units.

515B. The Congress. Examination of the institution of the Congress, concentrating on the operation of the Congress within our constitutional system, and forces and constraints influencing the decisions of members. The role of constituents, interest groups, the media, staff, the congressional leadership, and the administration are examined. Topics critically examined include campaign finance reform and congressional ethics, the budget process, committee structure and the role of committees, and the processes of legislating, conducting oversight, and approving nominations and treaties. A major component of most classes is a case study, researched and presented by student teams. Also taught as Public Policy Studies 264S. Instructors: Kaufman and Schroeder. 3 units.

516A. Climate Change and the Law. This seminar will examine global climate change and the range of actual and potential responses by legal institutions. In so doing it will also explore fundamental questions about legal response to looming crises, using climate change
as the focal point of a broader discussion. Can legal institutions deal with such mega-problems? Will doing so lead to basic changes in legal institutions? This is a year-long course. Students must be enrolled for both semesters to receive credit. Instructors: Purdy and Weiner. 1 unit.

516B. Climate Change and the Law. Continuation of Law 516A. 1 unit.

517. Current Issues in Law and Markets. The class meetings will be in connection with presently scheduled speakers (well-established corporate academics) who will visit the campus under the sponsorship of the Global Capital Market Center. Two weeks before the visit the students will be assigned readings related to the topic that will be the subject of the forthcoming speaker's presentation. The readings will include the paper of the presenter plus one or two other selected readings. Two days before the speaker's presentation students will submit a discussion paper comment/critique of the speaker's paper. These comments will be provided to the speaker in advance of his/her presentation. The comments so provided will also be the basis, along with classroom participation, for assessing the individual student's performance. Topics covered throughout the year most likely will include Regulatory Compliance, Odious Debt, Compensation and Pricing in the Mutual Fund Area, the Designated Underwriter Phenomenon, the Stickiness of Boilerplate Contract Terms, and Corporate Crime. Instructors: Staff. 2 units.

525. Corporate Reorganization. Emphasis on the practical process of reorganizing troubled and failing businesses; taught with a practical, hands-on approach. The professor currently operates several international businesses and will draw from actual domestic and international examples. Topics in domestic and international workouts and reorganization, in and out of a court setting, include identification of troubled companies and properties; the financial structure of these companies; identification of factors leading to the company's economic trouble; and the methods of allocating risk as the company is reorganized. Covers basic bankruptcy concepts. A basic bankruptcy course is helpful but not required. Instructor: Coyne. 2 units.

530. Entertainment Law. An introduction to selected theories, statutes, and regulations (other than intellectual property law) governing principal undertakings, business transactions, and legal relationships in the entertainment industry, including publishing, the theater, television and motion pictures, music, and related fields. Prerequisite: concurrent or prior enrollment in Law 270. Instructor: Lange. 3 units.

535. Financial Holding Companies Law. A survey of the statutory, administrative, and litigation background behind the development of insurance agency, securities brokerage, and securities underwriting powers for the banking and thrift industries, and the development of deposit-taking activities for the insurance and securities industries, culminating with an in-depth focus on the provisions in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act respecting electing to be a financial holding company subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board as the "umbrella" Federal functional regulator. Instructor: Lybecker. 2 units.

539. Ethics in Action. The class will function as an ethics committee considering current issues and ethics inquiries based upon actual disputes. The participants, working in small groups, will draft detailed ethics opinions that the full class will consider, revise, and the like. Instructors: Metzloff or Mine. 2 units.

542. Financial Services: Mutual Funds and Other Asset Managers. The financial services industry is now commonly viewed as including a number of discrete categories: consumer finance (credit cards, personal loans, and transaction processing); mortgage banking; commercial finance; investment banking; merchant banking/venture capital;
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insurance underwriting and agency; and asset management (brokerage, investment advice, investment companies, trust activities, and pension plan management and administration). Seminar will review and discuss the robust regulatory scheme for mutual funds; the investment management aspects of the federal bank regulatory system; and the treatment of common problems for financial institutions managing assets under multiple regulatory formats. Instructor: Lybecker. 2 units.

547. Criminal Justice Policy: Crime, Politics, and the Media. Focus on various changes in criminal justice policy that occurred in the 1980s and 1990s (for example, changes in sentencing law and policy, increased incarceration rates, and the "war on drugs") and identification of the factors that brought about those changes. To what degree were these changes responses to changes in the rates and types of crimes experienced in the United States? To what degree were these changes prompted by political campaigns and strategies, or by a media produced sense of crisis? Readings include legal materials which will probe and analyze statutory and administrative changes, as well as interdisciplinary readings. Each student will prepare a research paper. Instructor: Beale. 2 units.

548S. Courts, Wars, Legacies of Wars. The impact of international wars, international policing, and domestic wars relating to national security on the United States courts of the Fourth Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina), and the role played by these courts in the Mid-Atlantic South from the American Founding into the Cold War Era. The American Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, and principles of admiralty and international law which figure in assigned published and unpublished judicial decisions of the region's United States district and old circuit courts and of the post-1891 Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Also taught as Political Science 238S and History 255AS. Instructor: Fish. 3 units.

555. International Environmental Law. This seminar will focus on the process of international law as it relates to the environment, and on the implications for international law generally that follow from the legal political advances of environmental lawmaking. The seminar will examine samples of the environmental issues that have provoked international lawmaking regarding freshwater oceans, the atmosphere, and biodiversity (including endangered species and habitats). Attention will be paid to the interplay of international law including human rights, law of war and international trade law. Instructor: Salzman. 2 units.

562. Sentencing and Punishment. This seminar will focus on the process of imposing sentences in criminal cases, administering punishment, and attempting rehabilitation of convicted criminals. The course will first provide background regarding the purposes of punishment and the history of mandatory sentences, presumptive sentences, and sentencing guidelines, and focus on some of these issues in more detail through the use of expert guest lecturers and a tour of the Federal Correctional Facility in Butner, NC. Students will be expected to participate meaningfully in the lectures, guest speakers and field trip, and produce a research paper on a related topic. Instructor: Everett. 2 units.

563. Jewish Law. Study of factors (cultural and juristic) in the development of Jewish law, especially in the Talmudic and medieval periods; relationship between "religious" and "civil" law; the legal codes and the decision-making process of the rabbinic courts. Some legal texts (in translation) will be submitted to intensive examination. Instructor: Golding. 2 units.

568. Justice, Law, and Commerce in Islam. History and schools of Islamic jurisprudence; Islamic legal reasoning; approaches to ethics and procedural justice, the ethical regulation
of commerce, including a detailed study of pertinent issues in Islamic law. Also taught as Religion 254. Instructor: Moosa. 3 units.

**573. Military Justice.** Examines the practice of military justice in the U.S. and its sources of authority under the Constitution, the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), and the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM). Focus on the history of military justice in the U.S.; the UCMJ as enacted by Congress and as amended since 1951; types of crimes proscribed by Congress in the UCMJ; military jurisdiction; the Military Rules of Evidence (MREs); military trial practice and procedure; the organization, composition, and function of the service appellate courts and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces; the military lawyer and organization of the service Judge Advocate General departments in the Department of Defense. Instructors: W. Cox, Everett, and Silliman. 2 units.

**574A. Perspectives on Employment Discrimination.** This course will examine issues at the frontiers of employment discrimination law. Among the topics will be discrimination in high-level employment such as law firms, executive positions, and academia, recent developments in the law and theory of stereotyping, identity performance, and subconscious bias, inquiry into the different manifestations of employment discrimination at both the high and the low end of the pay scale. This is a year-long course. Instructors: Fisk and Gulati. 1 unit.

**578. Musical Composition, Borrowing and the Law; From Mahler to Mashups.** This seminar will bring together law students with graduate-level composers and musicologists to investigate how copyright law shapes the conditions of creativity in music, and how changes in musical style in turn influence the limits that the law sets on musical creation. Instructors: Boyle, Jenkins, Kelley. 3 units.

**582. National Security Law.** A study of presidential and congressional national security powers under the Constitution and case law; the domestic effect of international law; the use of military force in international relations; investigating terrorism and other national security threats, with a focus on surveillance and other counterterrorism measures; prosecuting terrorists in the federal courts; detention and trial of terrorists by military commissions; the domestic use of the military in law enforcement; public access to national security information in civil litigation; and restraints on disclosing and publishing national security information. Silliman. 3 units.

**585. Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Not-for-Profit Management.** An examination of the role and functioning of the not-for-profit sector in relation to both the public sector and the private for-profit sector in dealing with significant social problems. Also taught as Public Policy Studies 280S. Instructor: Fleishman. 3 units.

**587. Race and the Law.** Are we a colorblind society? Is English-only the way to go? Is there a model minority? Are Native American children better off with Native American parents? Should affirmative action be abolished? Are all women white and all blacks men? Was Brown right? Exploration of historical and contemporary treatment of race by courts and legislature. Examination of social and political forces that contribute to development of legal doctrine of education, employment, health care, interracial sex and marriage, public accommodations. Exploration of the definition of race, intersection of race and gender, interplay of race and class, juxtaposition of various ethnic groups, utility of biracial dichotomy in multiracial society. Instructor: Jones. 2 units.

**588. Responsibility in Law and Morals.** Investigation of the relationship between responsibility in the law and moral blameworthiness; excuses and defenses; the roles of such concepts as act, intention, motive, ignorance, and causation. Instructor: Golding. 2 units.
589. Race, Schools, and the Equal Protection Clause. This seminar will analyze the U.S. Supreme Court’s evolving interpretation of the Equal Protection Clause from the time of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment after the Civil War to the race-conscious student assignment cases currently before the Court. Instructor: N. Siegel. 3 units.

591. Reproductive Law. The seminar focuses on U.S. statutory and case law on human reproduction, critiqued from numerous points of view. We will spend considerable time on contraception and abortion. For context, we will review the history of the ability to control reproduction and attempts to regulate it in Europe and the United States. Legal issues presented by new technologies including cloning, surrogacy, in vitro fertilization, and genetic engineering will also be examined. Finally, we will note the global effects of U.S. law and policy and look closely at several examples of other nations’ regulation of reproduction. Instructors: Dellinger and Lewandowski. 2 units.

592. Telecommunications Law. This course will comprehensively examine the regulation of electronic communications in the United States and the constitutional constraints on such regulation. The course will focus on the legal framework for both wired and wireless electronic communications, such as communications via computer networks (e.g., the Internet), telephone, cable, broadcast, and satellite. Instructor: Benjamin. 3 units.

593. Sexual Orientation and the Law. The law governing sexual orientation is in a rapid state of flux, as the applications of federal and state constitutions, statutes, and common law are being reexamined in light of changes in societal attitudes toward sexual orientation. Legislative and judicial activity in this area is presently at its historical peak. Although the legal issues surrounding same-sex marriage are currently a much debated topic, our seminar would cover other issues as well, including employment issues, privacy, free speech/association, public accommodations, asylum/immigration and military issues, which are especially timely. Instructor: K. Quinn and P. Quinn. 2 units.

594. Theological Dimensions of American Law and Politics. A legal system inevitably overlaps with systems of belief and value, usually but not always termed religious, which claim to provide an ultimate valid construction of reality and a finally determinative set of values. Historically, most cultures have recognized this overlap by enlisting the law. It is arguable that the United States has attempted to do neither. This course will examine Western religious and theological reflections on the nature and legitimacy of law and politics and on the appropriate relationships between law and religion. Instructor: Powell. 2 units.


598. Environmental Law in Historical Perspective. This seminar will explore the historical background of legal topics such as nuisance, the police power, the takings clause, the commerce power, federalism, the domestic operation of treaties and the private role in enforcing statutes, with reference to pollution of air and water, conservation of wildlife, fuel, and other resources, and the regulation of wetlands, rivers forests, and coastal zones. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

599. Prosecutorial Ethics. This seminar will explore the prosecutor's role in federal and state criminal proceedings, from investigation to plea negotiations to trial and sentencing. Among the issues we will examine are the prosecutor's obligations under the U.S. Constitution and state rules of professional responsibility. Those obligations include restraints on contract with represented parties, use of the grand jury, and statements to the media, as well as discovery obligations and conduct during trial. A special emphasis will be placed on decisions and ethics of the prosecutor in the investigation and prosecution of corporate fraud. Instructor: Wheeler. 2 units.
700. **Art Law.** This seminar will cover a number of intersections between the law and the people and institutions who constitute the world of the visual arts, including artists, museums, collectors, dealers, and auctioneers. Instructor: DeMott. 2 units.

702. **Alternative Dispute Resolution.** This course surveys the most common types of alternative dispute resolution processes: negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and court-annexed and governmental-agency ADR -all of which have gained wide-spread use as alternatives to traditional litigation. The survey encompasses three perspectives; the advocate's perspective in choosing the most appropriate ADR process in light of the different advantages and disadvantages of the various processes; the third-party neutral's perspective in facilitating or fashioning a just resolution of the parties' dispute; and the policy maker's perspective in utilizing ADR as a more efficient and cost effective substitute for traditional adjudication. Instructor: Herman. 2 units.

705. **Bioethics and Health Law.** Examination of the complex ethical and legal issues that arise in medical care and research, particularly issues arising from advances in biomedical technology. Focus on a variety of bioethical concerns in three general medical contexts: clinical care, medical research, and genetic science. The seminar concludes with a look at critiques of the current bioethics model, and a discussion of health and human rights. Instructor: Dame. 2 units.

717. **Comparative Constitutional Design.** 3 units. C-L: see Political Science 345

720. **Advanced Copyright Digital Technology.** Explores the legal and policy issues surrounding the protection and use of copyrighted works in a digital, networked world. Topics include the applications and circumvention of technological protection measures, Internet service provider liability, peer-to-peer technology, fair use, and "sharing." Covers recent amendments to the law, including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and litigation, such as the Napster, MP3>com, and DeCSS cases, as well as current legislative proposals. Prerequisite: Copyright Law (Law 322) or Intellectual Property (Law 270). Instructor: Dow. 2 units.

724. **IP, Public Domain and Free Speech.** This advanced seminar examines current intellectual property debates, focusing particularly on digital copyright. Its goal is to analyze issues of academic interest but also considerable practical importance. Readings and projects will explore tensions between intellectual property law and freedom of expression, as well as challenges posed by new technologies, in both the US and EU. Instructor: Jenkins. 3 units.

732. **Comparative Legal Reasoning.** This seminar will examine differences in the method and style of legal reasoning between continental legal systems and common-law legal systems. We will start by trying to establish what, in each of those systems, would be considered the ideal form of legal argumentation; that is the type of reasoning that would be addressed to what Chaim Perelman, and Jurgen Habermas following Perelman, called a "universal audience." We shall also explore the question of how each of these types of legal systems copes with the tensions between the utopian desire for broad general principles of law and the pragmatic recognition that the law deals with concrete situations that require a more particular and narrowly focused doctrinal base. Throughout the seminar we shall be exploring how the structure and forms of legal and moral reasoning that is accepted as appropriate by particular society are influenced by the underlying value structure of that society and in turn actually influence and shape the value structure of that society. Instructors: Christie and Haarscher. 2 units.
736. Advanced Issues in Children's and Family Law. This seminar will emphasize the ways in which culture impacts law relating to children. Specifically, we will examine and critique (1) the different conceptions of the child and childhood that exist today in American law and how each of these is informed by cultural assumptions and shifts, (2) the ways in which our new culture of technology will impact how children are conceived—both created and perceived—in the future, and (3) the ways in which child "abuse" and "neglect" are defined according to regional, majority, and minority—including both immigrant and indigenous—culture. The course will conclude with an in-depth study of the ways in which Native American children's issues have been and are today treated differently in federal law and by the courts—including by state, federal, and tribal courts—because of perceived and recognized cultural differences. Instructor: D. Coleman. 2 units.

737. Environmental Litigation. This course provides insight into the procedural, substantive, and tactical considerations attendant to environmental litigation—from the perspectives of both plaintiffs and defendants. The course is based upon a hypothetical set of facts and an "administrative record" that summarizes certain government actions implicating various federal environmental statutes. Instructor: Roady. 2 units.

737A. Environmental Advocacy Outplacement. This outplacement component of the Environmental Litigation course will assign students to the Southern Environmental Law Center and to Environmental Defense for a semester. Each student is expected to devote approximately 100 hours. Concurrent enrollment in Law 737 is required. Instructor: Roady. 2 units.

742. Mergers and Acquisitions: Strategic Planning and Implementation. The course will focus on the design and implementation of corporate merger and acquisition transactions, including acquisitions of stock and assets of non-public corporations and acquisitions of publicly-held corporations in negotiated and hostile transactions. The course will cover federal securities law and state corporate law issues, including important forms of private ordering, such as poison pills, lock-ups, earnouts and the allocation of risks by the acquisition agreement. Relevant accounting, tax and antitrust issues and various regulatory considerations will also be covered. Business Associations is recommended but not required. Instructor: R. Hart. 2 units.

748. Property and the Constitutional Order. This course will examine the relationship between the American property regime and our legal and political orders. Two issues will structure the course: first, how property rights have served as a standard of legitimacy, establishing the basis of constitutional government and setting the limits of state action; and second, how property regimes have been thought to shape the character of citizens in ways that support concretely, the course has two motivations. The first which is historical and the second more contemporary motivation. Instructor: Purdy. 2 units.

749. Strategies In Commemrical Transactions. This seminar takes selected legal issues from the course, Commercial Transactions, and places them in a setting in which students make strategic decisions that involve the weighing of legal, business, ethical and human relations considerations. As in the Commercial Transactions course, the emphasis in the seminar will be on debt arrangements, security devices, payment systems and bankruptcy planning. The goal of the seminar is to underscore how legal principles interact with other non-legal considerations in the resolution of business problems. Instructor: Weistart. 2 units.

753. Gender and Privacy: Law and Literature. This course is for those interested in the intersections between literacy and legal studies, with a particular focus on race and gender. The subject of the class is privacy, and we will read extensively in cultural and legal studies that have considered the matters of privacy—both in social histories and in case law, and some
time will be spent theorizing race and gender in literary studies. The course will explore ways
in which privacy is negotiated in these works. Instructor: Holloway. 2 units.

**754. Intellectual Property Licensing.** Patents, trademark, copyrights, and trade secrets
each connote the ability to reserve to the holder the right to practice the invention, apply the
mark, copy the expression, or retain the secret, respectively. However, simple retention of
these rights or absolute conveyance of these rights to others may not maximize the holder's
value in the property. Greater utility may be achieved by sharing some of the rights, while
retaining others. This is the realm of intellectual property licensing. This course will survey
key issues related to licensing each form of intellectual property, including the rationale
behind the issues and alternative means of approach. The course will then touch on consid-
erations of international licensing, licensing to the U.S. government, antitrust, and the non-
negotiated license. Finally, the course will consider "open" licensing practices as found in
open source software and the Creative Commons. Prerequisite: Intellectual Property.
Instructor: Webbink. 1 unit.

**755. Voices of American Law.** This course will examine the origins and development of
twelve leading Supreme Court cases, after briefly covering the certiorari process and the
Supreme Court’s approach to case selection. This course draws upon extensive video inter-
views with the parties to the cases as well as their lawyers at the initial stages of the litigation.
Instructor: Metzloff. 2 units.

**757. The Takings Doctrine in Historical Perspective.** The Takings Clause of the Fifth
Amendment governs two enormously controversial topics in Constitutional case law: overt
physical takings of private land for "public use", and regulations of private property, for a
variety of public purposes ranging from protection to historical preservation, which give rise
to "regulatory takings." Instructor: J. Hart. 2 units.

**760. A Practitioner's Guide to Labor Law and Employment.** This course is designed to
provide a practical overview of the main labor and employment law issues that arise in the
U.S. workplace. Using a variety of approaches to instruction, and including mock exercises,
outside speakers, writing exercises (such as drafting communications to government
agencies or corporate clients), and drawing from current developments in the law, instructors
familiarize the student with basic concepts underlying the broad range of labor and employ-
ment law. Students will explore issues from multiple perspectives including the employee,
the employer, the union, and compliance enforcers. Students should have taken the basic
labor law course or have a familiarity with the National Labor Relations Act and Title VII
of the Civil Rights Act. Instructor: Bowling/McCalley. 2 units.

**763. Domestic Torts: Theory and Practice.** The law of tort is an independent legal area and
one of the important areas of civil law. It has its own aims and theories, amongst them
compensation, restitution, deterrence, corrective justice, and distributive justice. The
seminar will focus on tort suits against a parent, but there will be discussion on tort suits
against a spouse or a partner. Instructor: Schmueli. 2 units.

**765. Introduction to Technology in the Law Office.** Technology is changing the practice
of law in all fields and venues. This course will provide you with the theoretical and practical
foundations to understand these changes, and to positively impact your firm's or organiza-
tion's responses to such challenges. Instructor: Hirsh, Miller, Scott. 2 units.

**766. Private Law Beyond the State.** If globalization puts the dominant role of the State into
question, private law must be affected as well. This seminar will look to the past, present,
and the future of the relationship between private and the state. Instructor: Michaels. 2 units.

**768. Privacy in Europe and the United States.** The law of privacy—the right to be left alone—is fundamentally different in Europe and the United States. Europeans protect privacy more,
Americans less, in favor of their values such as free speech. In this seminar, we will explore the nature of this difference and its historical and cultural roots, with the purpose of thinking critically about the law of privacy in both places. This will also be an opportunity to examine the strengths and weaknesses of comparative laws as a mode of inquiry and to become familiar with a variety of European legal sources. Four different areas of privacy law will be covered: privacy and the media in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the European Court of Human Rights; privacy for personal decisions in the United States and Germany; and information privacy in the United States, Germany, and the European Union. No knowledge of German is required; all German material is in English translation. Instructor: Bignami. 2 units.

INDEPENDENT STUDIES AND TUTORIALS

604. Ad Hoc Tutorial. A group of five or more upper-level students may organize and lead a one- to two-credit ad hoc seminar on diverse topics under the supervision of a faculty member. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

605. Chinese for Legal Studies. An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of Chinese law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in Chinese. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of Chinese. Instructor: Law Faculty. 2 units.

610. Exchange Program. Students who have finished the first year of law school study may apply for a semester overseas at a number of institutions. Students need to have appropriate language facility for non-English medium institutions. Variable credit.

611A. Readings in Ethics. This discussion course centers around readings that, implicitly or explicitly, draw connections between the practice of law, the experience of being a lawyer, the substance of the law, and ethics (including not only professional responsibility but issues of moral commitment and action more generally). Each section of the course is expected to have a different specific focus, and different readings, but will center on the general topics of professionalism and ethics. Students can satisfy the Law school's two-credit ethics requirement by taking this course and the one-credit course titled "Ethics and the Rules of Professional Conduct." The courses need not be taken concurrently. Instructor: Law Faculty. 0.5 units.

615. Ad Hoc Internship. With approval from the Law School Administration (specifically the Associate Dean for International Studies), law students may register for a one-credit internship in a legal setting during the summer break. The internship must be closely linked to the student's course of study. It is supervised by the Associate Dean for International Studies and by a senior lay practitioner in the legal setting. At the end of the internship, the student must submit a written evaluation that includes a discussion of the impact of the internship on the student's educational program and career plans. Instead of a grade, students receive a credit/no credit notation on their transcripts which does not count toward the academic credit required for graduation. Instructor: Law faculty. 1 unit.

620. International Externship. The externship program offers 2L and 3L students, particularly those enrolled in the JD/LLM program, the opportunity to participate for one semester in a legal job at a non-profit institution conducting international work. The externship also includes a research tutorial and a research paper under the supervision of a Law School faculty member. Students may earn for the entire semester a total of 14 semester-hours of credit. Must be taken with Law 622.01. Instructor: Law faculty. 10 units.

621. Domestic Externship. Supervised field work, in conjunction with a related tutorial and substantial academic paper. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.
622. **International Externship Law Paper.** This is the paper portion of the International Externship program. Taken concurrently with Law 620. Instructor: Law faculty. 4 units.

623. **Domestic Externship Paper.** A substantial academic paper in conjunction with a related tutorial and supervised field work. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

624. **Capstone Project.** Joint student/faculty research, writing and/or field work. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

626. **Capstone Project Paper.** A substantial academic paper in conjunction with a Capstone Project. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

630. **French for Legal Studies.** An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of French law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in French. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of French. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

635. **German for Legal Studies.** An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of German law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in German. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of German. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

640. **Independent Research.** Law students in their second and third year of the J.D. or LL.B. programs may take no more than three credits of independent research toward the Juris Doctor degree. A J.D. student also enrolled in the LL.M program may take for credit not more than four credits of independent research. Students enrolled in the one-year LL.M. program may take for credit not more than three units of independent research. Students undertaking independent research will meet regularly with the faculty member supervising the research in order to ensure contemporaneous discussion, review, and evaluation of the research experience. Instructor: Law Faculty. Variable credit.

650. **Japanese for Legal Studies.** An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of Japanese law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in Japanese. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of Japanese. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

653. **Legal and Business Russian.** A linguistic and cultural introduction to law and business in Russia. Focus on the specialized vocabularies involved in legal and business Russian. Explores the special problems associated with developing legal and business terminology in a society that is making the transition from a communist system to a market economy. Students explore difficulties in translating legal terminology from a civil law language to a common law language. Prerequisite: two years of Russian language studies. Instructor: Andrews. 3 units.

655. **Spanish for Legal Studies.** An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of Spanish law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in Spanish. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of Spanish. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

665. **Korean for Legal Studies.** An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of Korean law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in Korean. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of Korean and consent of instructor. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

668. **Italian for Legal Studies.** An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of Italian Law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in Italian. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of Italian. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.
SUMMER 2007 COURSES

Summer Curriculum for the Duke-Geneva Institute in Transnational Law

201G. International Contracts. This course will examine the legal and contractual framework of the international delivery of goods. It will comprise a series of lectures on a broad range of international business contracts examined from the English common law perspective. Emphasis will be given to the drafting and interpretations of contracts. Instructors: Marchand and Meakin. Variable credit.

202G. The War on Terrorism: Comparative and International Security Law. This course will provide an American perspective on the legal principles formulated to deal with the War on Terrorism. The course will also explore the most relevant elements of the international humanitarian law of armed conflict and international human rights law. Instructors: Doswald-Beck and Silliman. Variable credit.

205G. Comparative Antitrust. This course is a comparative overview of American antitrust and European competition law. Attention will be given to antitrust/competition law's application to international transactions and business. Instructor: Lewis and law faculty. Variable credit.

207G. International Sports Law. This course will concentrate on the study of organized sport, i.e., sport practiced within the framework of the rules of international sports bodies, in particular the IOC and the international sports federations. Lectures will be presented taking into account both national and international law. The course will examine arbitration and court action. Finally, sports having become a prime economic factor, contracts pertaining to employment, sponsoring, the sale of media rights, as well as legal and contractual liabilities will be discussed. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

219G. International and Comparative Taxation. This course is an introduction to international taxation of business transactions. A brief explanation of basic income tax concepts, the principles of the U.S. taxation system relating to business will be reviewed. The course will focus on how the U.S. rules interact with taxation systems in other countries, exploring the concepts of source income, and residence of the taxpayer, and their role in the U.S. tax rules relating to international trade. The course will conclude with an introduction to European tax law. Instructor: Schmalbeck and Danon. 2 units.

228G. Comparative Constitutional Law. This course will focus on the comparison of American and European constitutional law, and then on the system of constitutional review by ordinary judicial courts, especially the function and legitimacy of judicial courts for effective enforcement of constitutional law and human/civil rights. Examples will be taken mainly from the United States and Japan, with references to other common law countries. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

236G. The Rights of Racial Groups and Indigenous Peoples. This course will examine contemporary challenges faced by racial groups and indigenous peoples in the United States and internationally. It will begin by exploring the socio-political meaning of race and factors which influence group formation and group identity. It will also focus on indigenous peoples rights in the United Nations system and the regional human rights systems in Africa, Europe, and the Americas. Instructor: Jones and Scheinin. Variable credit.

270G. International Intellectual Property. The conclusion of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) marked a defining moment in the history of international intellectual property law, as universal minimum standards of protection were promulgated among developed and developing countries alike. It is time to survey the international intellectual property system as it has been reconfigured under the mandate
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of TRIPS. This course will begin with an introduction to the basic concepts of international intellectual property law, covering its historical development and its major conventions (from the Berne and Paris Conventions to the TRIPS Agreement). It will also examine current legal problems concerning the international protection of industrial property and its socio-economic implications including: the patenting of pharmaceuticals, etc. Finally, complementary movements for the global protection of industrial property will be considered, notably the filing and administration of international applications for the Patent Law Treaty and the Madrid system for the registration of marks. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

271G. International Business Transactions. This course will deal with the main clauses and documents found in the practice of international contracts: letters of intent, recitals, best offers, confidentiality, liquidated damages, exemption, force majeure, hardship, and post-contractual obligations. It will have a general overview of recent trends in international trade and investment and an introduction to the different forms of doing business internationally, including through the international sale of goods and licensing agreements. Finally, the course will explore the developing world of electronic international trade and issues affecting trade over the internet. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

290G. Introduction to American Law. The course will first introduce students to some of the distinctive aspects of United States law and legal institutions, including the U.S. legal profession, legal education, admission to the Bar and regulation of lawyers. The U.S. Constitution will be introduced through the discussion of several U.S. Supreme Court cases that address issues being hotly debated in the United States today. Other unique features of the American legal system will be discussed. Common law methods of statutory interpretation will also be covered and a sequence of products liability cases will be worked through to acquaint students with techniques of case analysis as a way of understanding how the common law changes and develops over time. Instructor: Metzloff and N. Siegel. Variable credit.

296G. War Crimes, Terrorism, and Crimes Against Humanity. This course will focus on the enforcement of international criminal law, including the criminal provisions concerning genocide, war crimes, international terrorism, and crimes against humanity. Discussions of the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals, recent developments, including the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The course will consider emerging issues in the law of national terrorism, and will examine in some depth the upcoming permanent International Criminal Court, as well as the "mixed" tribunals for Cambodia and Sierra Leone. Instructor: faculty. 2 units.

356G. Transnational Dispute Resolution: Arbitration, Mediation, and International Tribunals. This course will cover international arbitration and international claims institutions. After describing international dispute resolution mechanisms, including various forms of arbitration and mediation (both commercial and governmental), comparisons will be drawn between arbitration and litigation-from the American and European perspectives. The course will also deal with the conduct of international arbitration proceedings and international claims mechanisms from the outset through the award. Instructor: staff. 2 units.

Asian-America Institute in Transnational Law

202H. Terrorism, Human Rights, and International Law. The first part of this course will be dedicated to analyzing the ways legal systems perceive terror, and try to fight it. The second part of the course will examine terrorism from the perspective of international law. Instructors: Barak-Erez and Linton. 2 units.

205H. Facilitating Commerce: Banking Regulation and Payment Systems. This course provides an introduction to modern banking law. The most important issues that arise in
international, regional, and national banking and financial law are identified and important current trends and developments in market operations and practice highlighted. Matters to be covered include the nature of banking and financial markets, the core functions carried out by financial intermediaries, and financial risk and risk control. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

206H. International Arbitration. International commercial arbitration is the most important dispute resolution mechanism in international business. It has become the usual method of resolving cross-border disputes. Students will examine types of arbitration, and procedures of the arbitration process, from submission to enforcement of the award. Attention will also be paid to the effectiveness and reliability of the rules of major institutions like CIETAC, the Stockholm, the Vienna, and the Russian rules. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

208H. Constitutional Review in Asia: Hong Kong and India. This course begins with the system of constitutional review in Hong Kong. Topics include the power to review the constitutionality of Hong Kong legislation enjoyed by the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the power to review Hong Kong legislation enjoyed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to review legislative acts of the National People's Congress, and its Standing Committee. The second term is designed to evolve a participatory framework to understand the travails of judicial review in India. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

209H. International Trade: China and Japan. The first part of the course is designed to provide students with a critical understanding and assessment of the theoretical and practical issues raised after China's accession to the WTO. The course will discuss issues such as: China's accession to the GATT and WTO; China's participation in the WTO negotiations and dispute settlement; China and trade remedies measures, including dumping and anti-dumping, safeguards as well as subsidies, countervailing measures and the State Trading Enterprises; China's participation in FTAs; trade in services; and the foreign trade regime of China. The course will also introduce students to certain aspects of the legal system governing international trade regulation, particularly centered on the WTO, placing special emphasis on current issues in trade between Japan and other countries. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

224H. The Law of Cultural Heritage. The first part of this course will deal with the international conventions for the protection of heritage, such as those of UNESCO concerned with its management in time of conflict, and those dealing with illicit traffic, as well as others which have an impact on cultural heritage protection such as the Convention on Bio-diversity and that on Endangered Species. The second part of this course will focus on "cultural diversity" in the context of globalization. This course will try to find answers to these questions focusing on two fields of law. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

231H. Comparative Competition Law. This course will provide an introduction to general antitrust concepts with reference to the EU regime, followed by a brief overview of the current effort to legislate comprehensive competition laws in China and Hong Kong. The second part of the course will focus on Japan. Instructors: Cheng and Wakui. 2 units.

235H. International Environmental Law and Policy. This course examines the legal and institutional frameworks created to address the most challenging environmental issues we and our children will face in the years ahead. Instructor: Law faculty. Variable credit.
243H. Global Commerce and Freedom of the Seas. This course provides a general understanding of the fundamental issues of international maritime law and other legal issues pertinent to maritime global commerce. It will also focus on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, the busiest and most important sea lane in the world. Instructors: Beckman and Pejovic. 2 units.

245H. The Law of Privatization and Market Reform: China and India. This course focuses on how to establish and enforce the rule of law to enable capital markets to operate effectively and how legal and regulatory requirements may interact with non-legal norms and standards of best practices. The course will examine the organization and governance of mutual funds. It will also focus on policy issues surrounding the development of market mechanisms in Korea in comparison to other Asian countries. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

253H. International Environmental Law and Policy. This course examines the legal and institutional frameworks created to address the most challenging environmental issues we and our children will face in the years ahead. The course will begin with the examination of the drivers of international environmental hars, then move to an introduction to international law and institutes. The course will examine how societies have responded to specific regional and global-scale environmental challenges, including deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change, ozone depletion, and the loss of living marine resources. The course will examine how the law has developed over the last three decades, and its current status, and how it must evolve to be effective. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

274H. International Financial Transactions. This course will provide an introduction to the major types of financial instruments and transactions in the international financial markets. Coverage will focus on risks and structures, and major legal and regulatory issues. Instructors: Arner and Itzikowitz. 2 units.

279H. Making Markets Work. This course focuses on how to establish and enforce the rule of law to enable capital markets to operate effectively and how legal and regulatory requirements may interact with non-legal norms and standards of best practices. The first part of the course will examine the organization and governance of mutual funds, and the second part will focus on policy issues surrounding the development of market mechanisms in Korea in comparison to other Asian countries. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

283H. Local Law, Global Problems: Conflict of Laws and the Challenge of Globalization. The course introduces the main doctrines of conflict of laws relevant for these questions-jurisdiction, choice of law, recognition, and enforcement of foreign judgments. Instructors: Michaels and Smart. 2 units.

290H. Introduction to American Law. The first term of this course will describe the U.S. legal system and how it came into being, focusing on adoption of the English common law system. The historical introduction will provide the background for discussions of the U.S. judicial system. The students will also survey American constitutional structure, introducing students to the basic norms and institutions of the Constitution of the United States. Other distinctive aspects of the U.S. legal system will also be surveyed. Instructor: Staff. Variable credit.

296H. White Collar-Crime in Asia: Hong Kong and Japan. This course will look at the meaning of white collar crime and its significance for criminologists and lawyers in the context of East Asia. Topics to be covered will include corporate criminal responsibility, director and officer responsibility, investigating and prosecuting white collar crime, sentencing white collar offenders, the use of shaming sanctions in the punishment of corporations, money laundering and legal responses to the proceeds of crime. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.
rations, money laundering and legal responses to the proceeds of crime. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.
Degree Programs
The First Professional Degree in Law

Juris Doctor Degree. The degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) is conferred upon students who complete six semesters of the study of law and who receive (1) passing grades in courses totaling not less than eighty-four credits, fifty-four credits of which have been completed in residence; (2) a cumulative grade-point average of at least 2.1 and status in good standing; and (3) passing grades in all courses required by the faculty.

Summer-Entering Dual Degree Programs

Master of Arts/Master of Science for Law Students. The School of Law and the Graduate School of Duke University sponsor dual-degree programs of study in law and several other disciplines, including cultural anthropology, economics, English, engineering, environmental studies, history, mechanical engineering, philosophy, political science, psychology, Romance studies, and an interdisciplinary program in the humanities. The purpose of the program is to encourage the broader intellectual interests of law students and to foster dialogue between law and related disciplines. Upon satisfactory completion of the required course of study, candidates will be awarded both the M.A. or M.S. and J.D. degrees.

Students begin the J.D./M.A. or J.D./M.S. program the summer before the first year of law school, undertaking part of the first-year law curriculum. Throughout their remaining six semesters in residence, students will combine their legal studies with courses selected from the Graduate School curriculum, generally taking one or two Graduate School courses per semester during the first year and five more in the final four semesters, for a total of eight Graduate School courses.

Master of Laws (International and Comparative Law). Interested students may pursue a Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree in international and comparative law along with the J.D. degree. These students begin the program the summer before the first year of law school, undertaking part of the regular first-year curriculum with students enrolled in the J.D./M.A. or J.D./M.S. program. The J.D./LL.M. students complete the requirements for both degrees during the remaining six semesters of law study and in a four-week period of summer study at the Duke-Geneva Institute in Transnational Law at the University of Geneva in Switzerland or the Law School’s Asia America Institute in Transnational Law in Hong Kong. Candidates for the LL.M. degree must complete twenty credit hours of approved courses, including international law (public), comparative law, research methodology in international, foreign, and comparative law, and course work or an independent study for which a significant piece of writing is required. Candidates must also obtain a minimum grade point average of 2.5 in these courses and show competency in at least one foreign language.
International Degree Programs

Master of Laws (LL.M.) for International Students. This LL.M. degree is a one-year program for international students already trained in the law of their own countries. To qualify for the degree, students must successfully complete two semesters of study in residence, and no fewer than twenty-one semester hours with a cumulative grade point average of 2.5. Included in the twenty-one credits of work must be at least two credits of individual written work to be completed either in a seminar or in an independent study course supervised by a faculty member. Most foreign students will be required to take Distinctive Aspects of U.S. Law and a legal writing and analysis course. The remainder of the academic program is individually selected by each student from the curriculum offerings for first-year and upper-level students. International students attend classes with American students and are graded on the same basis.

Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.). Outstanding international students who have earned a degree at the master's level from Duke or a law school of recognized standing, and who have a serious academic interest in law, may be admitted as provisional candidates for the S.J.D. degree. Before receiving formal admission into the program, candidates usually complete one or two additional semesters of coursework with a grade point average of at least 3.1, and pass an examination to test mastery of their chosen fields. For the degree, candidates are expected to conduct original research and make a significant and original contribution to legal scholarship. A committee of three faculty members approve the candidates’ dissertation proposals, assess the progress of the research products, and conduct oral examinations on the candidates’ dissertations. Generally, only one or two students gain admission to this program of study each year.

Other Professional Degrees for Lawyers

The Law School and a number of the other professional schools at the University offer dual-degree programs, with each school relaxing its credit requirements somewhat to shorten the time it would usually take to get both degrees. The following dual-degree programs are currently available, but other programs can be added on a case-by-case basis.

Master of Business Administration. The School of Law and Duke's Fuqua School of Business have a combined program of study in law and graduate-level business administration. Upon satisfactory completion of the required course of study, candidates will be awarded both the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees. While most students complete the degree program in four years, some students may complete it in seven semesters.

The student in the J.D./M.B.A. program may enroll the first year in either the Law School or the Business School. If the student begins in the Law School, the first-year curriculum is the same as that of other law students; if the student begins in the business school, the first-year curriculum is the same as that of other graduate business students. The student's second year consists of the full first-year program of the other school. In the third and fourth years of the program, the student takes courses in both schools, with about two-thirds of the courses taken in the Law School.

Master of Environmental Management. The School of Law and Duke’s Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences have a combined four-year program of studies in law and graduate-level environmental management. Upon successful completion of the program, candidates receive both the J.D. and M.E.M. degrees. Students in the J.D./M.E.M. program typically spend the first full year in the Law School and the following year in the Nicholas School. During the remaining two years, candidates can structure an elective program of combined study that meets the requirements of both programs.
**Master of Public Policy.** The School of Law and Duke's Sanford Institute of Public Policy have a combined four-year program of studies in law and graduate level policy sciences. Upon satisfactory completion of the required course of study, candidates will be awarded both the J.D. and M.P.P. degrees. Students in the J.D./M.P.P. program may enroll the first year in either the Public Policy Institute or the Law School. If the student begins in the Law School, the first-year curriculum is the same as that of other law students; if the student begins in the Public Policy Institute, the curriculum is the same as that of other policy students. The second year consists of the full first-year program of the other school. In the third and fourth years, students take courses in both schools, with the majority of courses taken in the Law School. Students also complete a master’s thesis.

**Master of Theological Studies.** The School of Law and Duke’s Divinity School have a combined four-year program in law and graduate theological studies. Students in the J.D./M.T.S. program may enroll the first year in either the Divinity School or the Law School. If the student begins in the Law School, the first-year curriculum is the same as that of other law students; if the student begins in the Divinity School, the curriculum is the same as that of other divinity students. The second year consists of the full first-year program of the other school. In the third and fourth years, courses are taken in both schools, with approximately two-thirds taken in the Law School.

**Doctor of Medicine.** The School of Law and the Duke University School of Medicine sponsor a six-year program of combined legal and medical education. Upon satisfactory completion of the required course of study, candidates will be awarded both the J.D. and M.D. degrees. Students in the M.D./J.D. program spend the first two years in the School of Medicine and then enroll in the Law School. After completing all law requirements, the student returns to the Medical School for elective clinical work tailored to the student's specialized needs. Eighteen credit hours, or two summer sessions, of elective basic science work are also required.

**Ph.D. in Political Science.** The Law School and the Department of Political Science offer a dual-degree program in law and political science, with study undertaken in areas such as American government, political theory, comparative government, and international relations. The program requires about seven years to complete. Graduates of the program would be well-positioned to conduct research and to teach either in law schools or departments of political science or to pursue careers in government, international institutions, or the private sector.

**Ph.D. in Philosophy.** The Law School and the Department of Philosophy offer a dual-degree program in law and philosophy, with study undertaken in a wide range of areas including history of philosophy, epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of mind, cognitive science, moral psychology, normative ethics, metaethics, political philosophy, and philosophical logic.
Beyond the Curriculum
Publications

Duke University School of Law has been an innovator in publishing the entire text of its print journals online in a fully searchable format at http://www.law.duke.edu/journals. The Law School has six scholarly print publications, plus two e-Journals which are published mainly in electronic form.

**Law and Contemporary Problems.** Since 1933, the Law School has published the quarterly, *Law and Contemporary Problems*. The journal is distinctive among professional legal publications in both format and content. Each issue is devoted to papers on a particular topic of contemporary interest. These topics often reflect an interdisciplinary perspective with contributions by lawyers, economists, social scientists, scholars in other disciplines, and public officials. The journal also publishes student notes related to past symposia. *Law and Contemporary Problems* is monitored by a general editor and a faculty editorial board. Approximately 35 upper-class law students serve on the editorial staff of this publication. Fifteen rising second-year students are selected each year on the basis of academic performance during the first year of Law School and demonstrated writing ability in an annual writing competition. Five rising third-year students are selected each year on the basis of academic performance during the first two years of Law School.

**Duke Law Journal.** Established in 1951 as the *Duke Bar Journal*, the Law School publishes the *Duke Law Journal* six times a year. Edited by students, the journal is among the most prestigious and influential legal publications in the country. Approximately one-third of the contents of each issue consists of student notes dealing with current legal developments; the rest of the issue is devoted to articles and comments by professors and practitioners.

The journal staff of approximately 50 students is chosen on the basis of academic performance in the first year of law school and/or demonstrated writing ability in an annual writing competition. Students may also seek membership on the journal by submitting a publishable student note.

**Alaska Law Review.** Since 1983, Duke Law School has published the *Alaska Law Review*. As Alaska has no law school but has the highest number of lawyers per capita of any American state, the Alaska Bar Association contracted with the Law School to provide a professional law journal responsive to the needs of Alaska's diverse legal community.
Alaska has a range of cutting edge legal issues in the areas of natural resources law, environmental law, land use planning, economic development, state/federal relations, and Native American rights. Each spring, the journal sends members to Alaska for one-on-one meetings with legislators and legal professionals to garner insight into the state’s unique laws.

While supervised by a faculty advisory committee and a general editor, student editors have primary responsibility for writing, editing, and managing the Alaska Law Review. Fourteen rising second-year students are chosen as editors on the basis of academic performance during the first year of law school and demonstrated writing ability in an annual writing competition. Several students may also be selected for membership by submitting a publishable note.

Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law. The Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law was established in 1990. The journal, which is published semiannually, publishes articles from international scholars and practitioners, and student notes.

Approximately 18 staff members are selected annually on the basis of writing ability demonstrated by the submission of a publishable note or superlative performance in the annual writing competition. Several international students earning the LL.M. degree are also selected each year on the basis of academic record and/or special skills or interests that indicate their likely contribution to the journal.

Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum. The Law School began publishing the Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum in 1991. The Forum is an interdisciplinary semiannual journal managed through the Law School but with a strong connection to Duke University's Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences. The Forum publishes legal and policy articles from academics and professionals as well as student notes. To fulfill its commitment to both legal and policy analyses of environmental issues, many of the Forum's 40 or so staff members are joint degree students from the Law School, the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, and the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences.

Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy. The Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy was established in 1994. It is an interdisciplinary publication devoted to discussion of gender issues in the context of law and public policy. The journal encourages works from multiple perspectives, with particular emphasis on practical analysis, in an effort to identify the connections between social science and the law, scholarship and public policy, and academic work and professional practice. Approximately 14 staff members are selected on an annual basis to serve on this journal.

Duke Law and Technology Review. Duke Law and Technology Review is a groundbreaking e-journal featuring student-written essays called issue briefs or iBriefs. Each iBrief is a readable 10-page legal analysis of a timely issue that mixes the readability of a journalistic article with scholarly analysis. Keeping pace with the evolving intersection of law and technology, Duke Law and Technology Review focuses on issues including intellectual property; business law; free speech and privacy; telecommunications; and criminal law.

Duke Journal of Constitutional Law and Public Policy. Relatively new at Duke Law School, the Duke Journal of Constitutional Law and Public Policy began operation in the fall of 2005. The journal examines legal issues at the intersection of constitutional litigation and public policy. To address the timeliest issues in the field, the journal regularly publishes online. It also publishes a print edition each spring and is a practical resource for
practitioners, judges, and legislators confronting new constitutional issues and constitutional and policy dimensions of recent and pending state and federal decisions and legislation. Approximately 17 rising 2Ls are invited to join the staff each year.

**Office of Student Affairs**

The goals of the Office of Student Affairs are to ensure a collegial and supportive experience for all students and to assist students in maximizing the effectiveness of their individual efforts by providing opportunities for academic, leadership, professional, and personal development. The office staff works to create a climate in which each student is encouraged to develop individual talents and strengths through means which contribute to the overall quality of the community.

The office efforts are focused on three areas: 1) support of academic work; 2) support of activities to complement student academic work; and 3) support of activities of student life unrelated to academic study. Within these areas of involvement, staff members help administer Law School Rules and Policies, including the Honor Code; serve as liaisons for accommodation requests for disabled students; and counsel students on personal issues that may arise, providing referrals to outside professionals as appropriate.

In an effort both to communicate its mission to Law School students and to articulate the school’s expectations, the Office of Student Affairs is guided by the Duke Blueprint, which was created six years ago and received the 2005 American Bar Association award for one of the top two professionalism programs in the country. Not only does our student orientation, “Lead Week,” focus on the Blueprint, but activities like Honor Week, “Live with Purpose” programs, and International Week also reiterate the importance of the Blueprint ideals throughout the year. The Office of Student Affairs website, www.law.duke.edu/students/, provides more information about the Blueprint, as well as other helpful student links.

**Duke Law Student Organizations 2007-2008**

Student organizations at Duke Law School represent a wide variety of cultural, intellectual, social, political, athletic, religious, and artistic interests, and their activities are an important complement to the curriculum. Students participate in more than 40 organizations under the umbrella of the Duke Bar Association (DBA), the Law School’s student government. The DBA funds student groups, organizes social and community service events, and acts as a liaison between students and the administration. Any Duke Law student interested in starting a new organization may propose a charter to the DBA.

**American Bar Association Law Student Division.** The ABA/LSD promotes law student contact with the nation’s largest professional association for lawyers, the American Bar Association. Each year the student body elects ABA/LSD representatives who serve as liaisons between students and the ABA. For a small enrollment fee, any law student may join the Law Student Division and receive product discounts, a subscription to the ABA magazine, *Student Lawyer*, and information about the ABA’s programs and publications on specialized areas of the law. The ABA/LSD also promotes various advocacy and essay contests throughout the school year.

**American Constitution Society.** The American Constitution Society for Law and Policy is one of the nation’s leading progressive legal organizations. Founded in 2001, ACS is comprised of law students, lawyers, scholars, judges, policymakers, activists, and other concerned individuals who are working to ensure that the fundamental principles of human dignity, individual rights and liberties, genuine equality, and access to justice are in their
Beyond the Curriculum

Beyond the Curriculum.

Asian Law Students Association. The ALSA provides a forum in which members of the Law School community can explore issues and engage in activities of interest to American students of Asian descent, foreign students from Asia, and other students and alumni interested in Asia and law. ALSA currently belongs to the National Asian Pacific American Law Students Association. In attending the national conferences of NAPALSA, group members may engage in dialogue with other law school students and maintain contact with the National Pacific Bar Association. In addition, ALSA fosters the social interaction of its members within the Law School and among the graduate and professional schools by hosting events such as a welcome dinner and a Lunar New Year dumpling celebration.

Association of Law and Economics. The organization has three goals: to introduce law students to the economic tools used in legal analysis, to promote an economic perspective in legal discussions, and to foster a dialogue on current issues in the field of law and economics. Through ALE students have the opportunity to critically examine legal issues through the use of economic analysis and tools. Economic theory not only underlies many legal doctrines, but it can also offer valuable insight into legal problems such as tort reform, antitrust regulation, and property rights allocation. ALE members believe that the use of economic analysis and tools is critically important to understanding the impact and appropriateness of different legal regimes.

Association of Law Students and Significant Others. ALSSO provides instant community and support to all couples in which at least one partner is a student at Duke Law School. Its main goals are to provide a forum for social interaction and exchange of information regarding the balance of married life and law school; to offer emotional support for both students and life partners by sharing experiences, discussing what to expect, and creating a supportive, social community; to involve spouses/significant others in school events, and to host social events within the group; to understand and share all the benefits Duke University offers to spouses, as well as to explore the community beyond Duke while settling into the Triangle area; to help newcomers find information on local job/career placement, and to help the Law School attract potential law students by presenting the opportunity for involvement in this community to those whose law school choice affects another person directly (namely, a spouse or significant other who will be uprooting and relocating to be with the student).

Black Graduate and Professional Student Association. The Black Graduate and Professional Student Association is an organization designed to represent all minority graduate and professional students on the Duke University campus. BGPSA’s primary mission is to enhance the Duke experience for members through community service, social, and academically-based programming. As an umbrella organization, members include students from the following groups: Black & Latino MBA Organization, Black Law Students Association, Black Seminarians Union, Bouchet Society, Hurston-James Society, and Student National Medical Association. Through academic forums, luncheons, community service initiatives, social events, and a spring recognition ceremony, BGPSA hopes to assist in the development of future minority leadership in the Duke community and the world at-large.

Black Law Students Association. The Black Law Students Association exists to address the unique needs and concerns of the black law students at the Law School, and to
promote diversity within the Duke Law community and within the legal profession. Through the use of consistent social interaction and programming geared largely toward scholarship, career development, and community assistance, BLSA fosters academic achievement, community involvement, and, ultimately, the development of future black leadership in the legal profession.

**Business Law Society.** The Business Law Society promotes social and academic interaction among Duke Law students interested in the various aspects of business, corporate, and financial law. The BLS sponsors social activities, speakers, and symposia—including its showcase event, “Esq.”—that encourage cultural exchange and academic discussion, and generally provides a forum through which members may pursue their interests in developing a career in business law. The goal of the BLS is to enhance the legal education of our members and promote an inter-disciplinary curriculum in business, corporate, and financial law that builds upon the resources of Duke University.

**California Law Students Association.** The purpose of the California Law Students Association is three-fold. First, the group aims to provide employer information and contacts for students interested in returning to or moving to California upon graduation. Second, the group seeks to assist students by providing information concerning the prerequisites for the California Bar Exam and the courses necessary for that exam offered at Duke. Finally, the California Law Students Association plans to explore legal issues unique to California through colloquia and special events. The California Law Students Association is open to all students at the Law School, no matter their level of connection to California; the group is for those born and bred in California or those simply interested in the state.

**Christian Legal Society.** The Duke Law School chapter of the Christian Legal Society is a multi-denominational fellowship of Christian law students working to integrate their faith in Christ with their Law School experience and their legal careers. They seek to fulfill this mission through Bible study, meetings, prayer, and outreach endeavors, such as group-sponsored coffee breaks and bearing witness to the character of God individually in their other activities in the Law School.

**Duke Bar Association.** The Duke Bar Association coordinates professional, social, and other extracurricular activities of the student body. The DBA resembles in its composition and purpose both a university student government and a professional bar association. It addresses student grievances and serves as a mediator between students, faculty, and the administration. The association oversees all student organizations, publicizes Law School activities, sponsors athletic and social programs, and disburses its dues to fund the school’s organizations.

The Duke Bar Association was the recipient of the 2004 “National Achievement Award.” Given to the top student bar association in the country each year, the award was based on criteria including the number and quality of programs the DBA sponsored, its interaction with faculty, administrators, and students, its representative voice, and its interaction with both the legal and non-legal communities. For his position as DBA president, a Duke Law School student received the 2005 award for the “Top Student Body President” in the country.

**Duke Environmental Law Society.** Founded in 1988, Duke Environmental Law Society strives to promote student discussion and awareness of environmental issues. This is achieved by hosting individual speakers and panels to facilitate student discussions, participating in national competitions and conferences, and coordinating social and community service events. The goals of the DELS are to enhance legal education through the creation of a vital environmental law program at the Law School and to promote career
opportunities in environmental law in both the public and private sectors. Membership is open to all interested students.

**Duke JD/MBA Society.** The mission of the Duke JD/MBA Society is to bring together JD/MBA students to discuss topics of mutual interest, explore career options, and discuss and resolve the unique issues encountered by JD/MBA students during matriculation through the program. Specifically, the Society seeks to: serve as an advocate and organizational voice to both the Fuqua School of Business and Duke Law School for JD/MBA on curricular and other issues; develop recommendations to the faculty and administrations of both schools for curricular innovation and improvement; and work with admissions offices from both schools to recruit for and expand the joint-degree programs at both schools.

**Duke Law American Civil Liberties Union.** The Duke Law ACLU chapter was formed to further the objectives of the national American Civil Liberties Union and the American Civil Liberties Union of North Carolina; to advance the cause of civil liberties in North Carolina and at Duke University, including the rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage, equality before the law, and other civil liberties; and to take all legitimate action in furtherance and defense of such liberties. The Duke Law ACLU chapter organizes speakers and discussions about these issues and strives to create an arena where students may address ongoing civil liberties concerns.

**Duke Law Bowling League.** This active group is responsible for organizing the weekly bowling league that runs during fall and spring semesters. The league is the largest in the state!

**Duke Law Democrats.** Duke Law Democrats is an organization of law students interested in democratic issues. Members promote progressive ideals by participating in the political process, exploring democratic issues in the legal profession, and providing a forum for political discussion.

**Duke Law Drama Society.** Whether acting on a stage or in a courtroom, many lawyers are thespians at heart. For students who like to work behind the scenes or shine in the spotlight, there’s a place in the Duke Law Drama Society. The Society welcomes all potential directors, actors, playwrights, comics, musicians, dancers, and enthusiastic folk. Duke Law students are encouraged to indulge their dramatic flair by participating in student-produced works and joining the Drama Society.

**Duke Law Golf Association.** The Duke Law Golf Association organizes golf lessons for students at the Washington Duke Golf Club. Each spring, the group holds the Barristers’ Cup, a tournament between Duke Law and UNC Law.

**Duke Law Republicans.** Duke Law Republicans serve as a link to local and national politics by providing a social community for moderate and conservative Republicans. The group fosters productive political dialogue at the Law School by providing guest speakers and discussions on current events. During election years, the organization provides information regarding party platforms and candidates’ positions on issues of interest. Duke Law Republicans also assist with voter registration and encourage political participation in the Law School community.

**Duke Law Soccer Club.** The mission of the Duke Law Soccer Club is to bring together students from each class, both genders, and the dozens of countries represented in the Law School who love to play and watch soccer, the world’s most popular sport. The club facilitates interaction and recreation through organized pick-up games, helping to manage and schedule both indoor and outdoor intramural soccer teams of various levels of skill and
dedication, and finding opportunities to watch soccer both in person and via satellite television. The organization represents Duke Law School both to the larger graduate school community and to the area’s soccer community.

**Epicurious.** The Epicurious organization exists to promote the enjoyment of good things in life. Its goal is to cultivate an appreciation of food and spirits. Members hope to develop a greater understanding of the qualities of food and drink; of the diverse gastronomic traditions of the world; and of the process by which good food and drink is grown, produced, and enjoyed. Membership is open to all Duke Law students and faculty (with valid identification indicating that they are 21 or older), who may join at any time during the academic year by registering and paying dues.

**Federalist Society.** The Duke chapter of the Federalist Society is a group of conservative and libertarian students interested in the current state of legal order. The Society was founded on the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to the Constitution, and that it is the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. The society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities. In the past, the group has hosted distinguished judges and other speakers and has sponsored debates between members of the academic community. Membership is open to interested students.

**Graduate and Professional Student Council.** The Duke University GPSC advocates for students pursuing advanced degrees in all of the graduate and professional schools, serving as an umbrella organization for local student governments and student groups. GPSC programming aims to foster social cohesiveness and promote increased interaction across departments and schools. In addition, GPSC oversees election of the Graduate and Professional Young Trustee, appointment to the Board of Trustees standing committees, and selection of representatives to many university committees. The General Assembly’s bimonthly meetings are open to all.

**Health Law Society.** The Health Law Society is an interdisciplinary organization of students and faculty with interests in exploring professional and academic aspects of health care. The Society focuses on the following general areas: curricular expansion and integration, public service and education, and professional development. HLS draws on the surrounding academic community to bring educational events to the Law School and to draw on other diverse resources available within its membership to build the understanding of health care issues within the Law School.

**Hispanic Law Students Association.** The goal of HLSA is to unite Hispanic law students and to provide a support network to connect students with global alumni. The organization was created to aid new students making the transition to law school, and to encourage prospective Hispanic students to come to Duke. HLSA brings together a variety of individuals in order to discuss the issues they will face as Hispanic lawyers in the future, including: the responsibility of a Hispanic lawyer in society, the need for positive role models in Hispanic communities, and the availability of inexpensive/free legal aid. These discussions are intermingled with social activities where Hispanic and other law students can experience the richness of the Hispanic culture. HLSA is also active in the University Hispanic group, MI GENTE, which sponsors salsa parties and other social events. HLSA endeavors to expend Duke Law School’s environment by sharing the richness of the Hispanic culture with the school.

**Innocence Project.** Even innocent people can become victims of the legal system. Duke law students work in conjunction with students from other North Carolina schools and
in cooperation with the North Carolina Center on Actual Innocence to identify cases of potential innocence among North Carolina prisoners. Cases move through a three-stage process: (1) identification of innocence claims from letters written to the project coordinators; (2) review of the materials and recommendation for future action; and (3) student/attorney investigation of the cases in an effort to prove actual innocence. Students can be involved at any stage of the process they choose, and many will see a case through from start to finish. Through their work on the Innocence Project, students report a greater appreciation for and sense of perspective about their importance in the US legal system.

**Intellectual Property and Cyberlaw Society.** The Intellectual Property and Cyberlaw Society brings together law students and scientists doing cutting-edge work in this booming field. The group sponsors speakers and panel discussions on patent, trademark, copyright, telecommunications, and other closely-related areas. The group also sponsors the annual “Hot Topics” symposium, which attracts accomplished practitioners working in different aspects of intellectual property law.

**International Law Society.** The ILS facilitates involvement in and awareness of a wide set of international legal issues by organizing thematic conferences, student presentations and debates, language tables, informal gatherings for the international law community at Duke, and by bringing in a variety of guest speakers. Past ILS events have included presentations by foreign LLM students on issues affecting their home countries, a conference on the legal and humanitarian precedent set by the US intervention in Afghanistan, film screenings, panels with professors, and trips to international law conferences. Members of the ILS recently have given outstanding performances in moot court competitions dealing with international law, such as the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition and the WTO Moot Court Competition.

**J. Reuben Clark Society.** This organization is based on its members desire to affirm the strength brought to the law by a lawyer’s personal religious conviction. It strives through public service and professional excellence to promote fairness and virtue founded upon the rule of law. The organization also represents the contingent of Latter-day Saint law students at Duke Law School, but is open to all students.

**Jewish Law Students Association.** JLSA is an organization of students and faculty, primarily from the Law School but including many other non-law students, who share an interest in Judaism and Judaism-related issues. JLSA offers a variety of social events, such as a Hanukkah party, wine tastings, and bagel brunches. JLSA also offers educational events, such as “lunch and learns” with local rabbis, and lectures, seminars, and religious programming, such as the Graduate Student Shabbat, Break-fast, and Passover Seder.

**Mock Trial Board.** The Mock Trial Board is a student-run organization that seeks to promote the engagement of students in mock trial competitions at both the intra- and interscholastic levels and, in doing so, to promote the practical development of aspiring lawyers at Duke Law School. The Mock Trial Board hosts the interscholastic Duke Mock Trial Tournament (Twiggs Beskind Cup) and sends teams to compete in interscholastic competitions, such as the American Trial Lawyers Association Competition and the National Trial Competition.

**Moot Court Board.** The Moot Court Board is composed of second- and third-year students who represent the highest level of oral and appellate advocacy at Duke Law School. Members are selected from the top finishers in intramural moot court competitions and represent Duke at interscholastic tournaments around the country. Board members also direct the annual Hardt Cup and Dean’s Cup intramural competitions. The 2005-06 National Team won its regional round and then finished first in the nation’s top competition.
OUTLAW. OUTLAW is a student organization dedicated to gay, lesbian, and bisexual persons both at Duke Law School and in society at-large. OUTLAW serves its student population by providing it with a forum for the discussion of legal or political issues affecting gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. Membership in OUTLAW is open to any gay, lesbian, bisexual, or heterosexual person with an express interest in providing support for the equal treatment of sexual minorities. OUTLAW serves an important social function as well; it allows gay, lesbian, and bisexual students at Duke Law to establish friendships and identify other students with a commitment to our community.

Parents Attending Law School. PALS is a social network and support group for law students who have young children. The group assists the Office of Admissions by corresponding with applicants who have questions about child care, schools, and related concerns. PALS also maintains a small study room, equipped with toys and a networked computer, available to parents who must occasionally bring their children to the Law School. PALS also sponsors or co-hosts programs pertinent to topics such as “Balancing Career and Family,” and holds family-based social activities such as a Holiday Party and an Easter Egg Hunt.

Phi Delta Phi. Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, established in 1869 to promote a higher standard of professional ethics, is among the oldest of legal organizations in North America. The fraternity was established only six months after the Columbus, Ohio Bar Association and nine years before the American Bar Association. It holds a unique position in the history of the North American bench, bar, and the law schools.

Public Interest Law Foundation. The Public Interest Law Foundation is an entirely student-run nonprofit organization at Duke Law School that is dedicated to helping students finance their summer public interest legal internships. PILF carries out its mission by sponsoring various fundraising events throughout the year, distributing the proceeds as fellowships to both first- and second-year law students. PILF’s signature event is a semi-formal auction, held in conjunction with a PILF-sponsored Parents’ Weekend. The event raises thousands of dollars for student fellowships.

Refugee Asylum Support Project. RASP was developed with the Association of the Bar for the City of New York and their refugee program. Students work with lawyers in New York to help complete research used in the asylum cases. The program offers students the opportunity not only to learn different aspects of immigration law, but also about conflict situations throughout the world from first-hand accounts of those seeking asylum.

South Asian Law Students Association. SALSA is committed to being a forum for interaction through social and cultural events relating to South Asian Americans. SALSA works closely with Duke Diya, one of the university’s largest student organizations, comprised of hundreds of undergraduate and graduate students. SALSA also serves as a network and resource for its members to advance their academic and career goals. SALSA accomplishes this by offering advice and resources on classes and exams, sharing knowledge about summer positions, and providing practicing attorneys and law clerks as mentors. SALSA is open to all law students and encourages anyone interested in South Asian culture to join.

Sports and Entertainment Law Society. SELS introduces interested students to the diverse and complex fields of sports and entertainment law. Sports law is an amalgamation of many legal disciplines ranging from antitrust law to tax law; entertainment law is equally wide-ranging, encompassing more areas of law than most other legal disciplines. Both of these fields are dynamic and ever-changing, with new issues arising on an almost daily basis due to recent court decisions, new legislation, and regulations.
**Student Animal Legal Defense Fund.** The Duke Law School SALDF is dedicated to providing a forum for education, advocacy, and scholarship aimed at protecting the lives and advancing the interests of animals through the legal system, and raising the profile of the field of animal law.

**The Devil’s Advocate.** The Devil’s Advocate is an independent newspaper published by the Duke Student Publishing Company, Inc., a non-profit corporation independent of Duke University. The writers and editors of TDA are law students. The opinions expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of Duke University, the School of Law, or its students, workers, administration, or trustees. Unsigned editorials represent the majority view of the editorial board. Columns represent the views of the authors.

**Transfer Students Association.** This organization is committed to making the integration to Duke Law School an easier process for incoming transfer students. The organization benefits both the individual transfer student and the overall Duke Law community. Prospective transfer students benefit from the opportunity to ask current transfer students about their experience at Duke and about transferring in general. Transfer students also benefit from an immediate formal support group upon arrival to allow for a quicker integration into the greater Duke Law community. Additionally, the greater Duke Law community benefits from being able to participate in TSA social events that are designed to help transfers and other students integrate and meet one another early in the semester.

**Volunteer Income Tax Assistance.** VITA’s mission is to give back to the Durham community by filing tax returns for low-income and minority taxpayers so that they may receive the largest refund available to them without undergoing the cost of using a paid preparer.

**Women Law Students Association.** The mission of the Women Law Students Association is to encourage the Law School community to critically examine the impact of gender on the legal community and to help women thrive in our law school. WLSA is non-partisan, dedicated to promoting the interests of women law students and seeking equality in the law. It is dedicated not only to creating a supportive community within the Law School but to helping women in the larger Duke and Durham communities. WLSA does this through service projects and involvement in civic activities at every available opportunity. WLSA is committed to promoting domestic violence awareness, as well as awareness of other issues impacting women and women in the law.

**Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs**

Programs that supplement and enrich the curricular learning for students are sponsored by many departments at the Law School, including the Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono. Some of the public interest and pro bono programs and events are described here. For more information, see [www.law.duke.edu/publicinterest/](http://www.law.duke.edu/publicinterest/).

**Student Leadership.** About 50 students, selected due to the their record of service and leadership, are members of the Public Interest and Pro Bono Board and work with the Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono to set the direction of its many programs. Public Interest at Duke Law School is unique in the degree of collaboration it entails between students, faculty, and administration. This collaborative model is embedded in the Duke Blueprint for Lawyer Education and Development, which serves as a concrete guide for students to become engaged, self-aware leaders. Collaborative opportunities within a strong, trusting community is the optimal way for students to truly internalize life-long professional responsibilities for public service. At Duke, the Blueprint model encourages students to take
ownership of their own public interest goals, which are then supported by faculty and administrators.

**Pro Bono Project.** The Pro Bono Project began at the Law School in 1991. Since then hundreds of students have contributed thousands of hours (more than 8,000 hours in 2006-2007) to organizations in the local community and nationally through the project. More than 100 supervised projects are available in over 30 subject matter areas. Placements have included criminal prosecution and defense; environmental issues; health access; mental health; community economic development; consumer protection; child abuse and neglect; child support; migrant farm worker law; land loss; immigration and asylum; education; civil liberties; gay and lesbian rights; housing; mediation; occupational safety and health; wage and hour enforcement; civil rights; tax preparation and claiming EITC credits; legislative bill drafting; employment discrimination; labor law; prisoners’ legal services; dispute resolution; death penalty; family law; domestic violence; and social security and other government benefits. Students may choose individual placements supervised by community attorneys or join a student-organized group project. Group pro bono projects in 2006-2007 included: VITA (tax preparation for low-income people); Guardian ad Litem and the GAL Litigation Project (representing abused and neglected children); Innocence Project (reviewing claims of actual innocence); Refugee Asylum Support Project (assisting with asylum petitions); Street Law (teaching Constitutional Law to Durham high school students); Domestic Violence (programs and placements with DV attorneys); Consumer Rights (working with the NC Department of Justice Consumer Protection Division); Immigration Education Project (teaching immigration law in high school ESL classes); Death Penalty Litigation Project; Legal Assistance for Non-English Speakers; Duke Organizing Students Advocating Felony Murder Reform; the Hispanic Intoxilyzer Rights Project; Teen Court; Civil Liberties; the Individual Education Plan (IEP) Advocacy Project; and the Hurricane Relief Project.

The Pro Bono Project provides Duke law students with an opportunity to explore public service, hone their legal and professional skills, and build relationships important to their future careers while also providing an important public service to non-profit organizations and governmental organizations. Law students gain an opportunity to learn about the many ways that attorneys perform public service, whether in a non-profit organization, governmental agency, or a private law firm. The Pro Bono Project brings the classroom learning of the students alive by providing them real-life opportunities to use their new knowledge and skills. In addition to sharpening legal skills and making important contacts, students are educated about the gaps in the legal delivery system and are given an opportunity to become involved in and work to the benefit of their community, whether they are helping provide direct legal services to low income individuals, researching important policy issues, participating in the legislative or judicial system, or tutoring a child. The ultimate goal of the Pro Bono Project is to help shape law students into lawyers who are committed to public service—whether that commitment is made by working full-time in a non-profit or governmental organization or by devoting time in their careers to pro bono work and other important civic and community activities.

**Southern Justice Spring Break Mission Trip.** Students spend their spring break doing service work with high-profile organizations throughout the South. In 2007, thirty-four students went to New Orleans and Mississippi to do hurricane-relief work; to Honolulu to work in the Public Defenders Office; and to Appalachian Kentucky to work with legal aid and on miners’ health and safety issues.

**Public Interest Retreat.** The Public Interest Retreat, started in 1998, is an annual overnight weekend retreat for students and faculty interested in and committed to public
service. The Retreat is held early in the Spring semester on Friday and Saturday at a rustic location away from the Law School. The retreat provides an opportunity for students, faculty and administrators to spend a weekend reflecting on their public service aspirations and possibilities. Distinguished speakers, including alumni, working in public interest are invited each year to address the participants as well as to participate in small group activities and workshops. Time is also set aside for informal socializing and recreational activities. Students participate in a letter-writing activity in which they write a letter to their future self about where they would like to be one year after graduation, and it is mailed to them at that time. The Retreat is planned by a committee made up of Duke students and the faculty/administrators in the Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono.

**Faculty Lives in Public Service.** Like our students whose extracurricular activities enrich the intellectual life of the Law School for other students and provide pro bono service for under-served client populations, the faculty who respond to requests for their special expertise from congressional committees, the media and other individuals and organizations perform an important public service. That lawyers have a duty to educate and serve is one of the lessons Duke Law School tries to teach its students, and providing good models for this role is an important part of its teaching function. Beyond this function, it is simply the case that law professors, like all lawyers, share responsibility for transmitting to the broader society knowledge and understanding of the law and an appreciation of the values advanced by the rule of law. The Faculty Lives in Public Service speaker series provides an opportunity for students to hear from Duke Law School faculty who have held positions in government or non-profit organizations, have participated in pro bono opportunities, or have used their scholarship for public service. Faculty members talk about their work and discuss it with students during informal brown bag lunches.

**Pro Bono and Public Interest Recognition Dinner and Summer Public Interest Recognition Day.** In the fall, the Law School honors students who worked at public interest and governmental organizations during the previous summer. The day begins with a breakfast for the honorees, and at lunch the honorees participate in a peer-counseling program to answer questions from interested students about their summer experiences, grouped by the area of their employment (legal aid, international, US Attorney’s Office, environment, etc.). At the end of the spring semester, all individuals who participated in the Pro Bono Program or who made significant contributions to public interest activities are honored at an evening dinner and awards ceremony. At this event, Law School deans and faculty serve the food to the honored students and supervisors.

**Employment programs.** The Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono and the Career and Professional Development Center sponsor many programs over the school year on summer and permanent public interest employment and fellowships.

**Summer Public Interest Fellowships.** Duke Law students can avail themselves of numerous summer fellowship grants that are offered only to Duke Law students. These funds enable them to accept otherwise unpaid employment with government and non-profit employers in the U.S. and abroad. In summer 2007, more than $140,000 was awarded to 39 Duke Law students. The funds come from alumni, from a law firm, from IOLTA, and from the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences. However, the largest source of funding is raised by students themselves through the Public Interest Law Foundation.

**Entertainment and Recreation**

Many recreational facilities are available to students on Duke’s campus. The Bryan Center houses cafes, theaters, lounges, patios, ping pong, pool and foosball tables, and an
art gallery. The student-run Duke University Union presents cultural activities, including major speakers, musical performances, art exhibits, radio and television programs, and theatrical productions. Durham and nearby areas offer additional entertainment options. Vibrant revitalization efforts throughout downtown Durham and at the American Tobacco Campus have resulted in a wealth of diverse eateries and entertainment venues.

Duke is ideally situated to provide sports and recreation opportunities for students, both on and off campus. Law students may use the Wilson Recreation Center, as well as the University’s tennis courts, swimming pools, fitness trails, and golf course. Near campus, students can enjoy woodland hiking, horseback riding, trail biking, and sailing. Law student teams participate in intramural sports such as softball, basketball, and soccer. North Carolina’s mild climate makes outdoor activities possible during most of the school year. Weekend excursions to other parts of the state can be very rewarding; several Appalachian ski slopes are less than four hours away, and Atlantic beaches are less than three hours away.

Duke is a member of the Atlantic Coast Conference, and the University’s sports teams compete on campus during the school year. In particular, Duke’s legendary men’s and women’s basketball teams have made the sport a passion for the “Dukies.” Many law students join the annual camp-out and lottery for basketball tickets.

**Academic Year Employment/Work-Study**

The study of law is demanding. It is designed to occupy the full time of the student and calls for the highest level of concentration. It is unwise for students to dilute their efforts with outside work, especially during the critical first year of study. Accordingly, employment during the first year is strongly discouraged. While students should limit their employment during the school year for academic reasons, no student may be employed for more than 20 hours per week during the academic year. This 20-hour limitation is not only a rule of Duke Law School, but it is also an American Bar Association condition for full-time students who are seeking to graduate in three years.

For those who find some outside earnings necessary to meet the expense of studying law at Duke, arrangements have been made to provide some part-time employment at the Law School. A number of positions in the law library are filled by law students, and many students are employed in their second- or third-years as research assistants for faculty members.

Law student spouses who seek employment will find opportunities comparable to those in most other areas of the country. Laboratory workers, computer programmers, development officers, teachers, and medical personnel are some of the positions spouses have typically held in the past. The University Human Resources, Duke Temporary Services, and the Medical Center personnel office can assist interested persons in locating suitable employment on campus.
Library, Educational Technologies and Computing Services
Duke Law provides library and technological support for research and learning using an innovative approach that integrates the programs of the law library and separate departments for educational technologies and computing services. The stated mission of Duke Law School Information Services focuses on providing an information environment to prepare Duke law students for responsible and productive lives in the legal profession.

Law Library

The published sources of law, in print and electronic formats, are the basic working materials for both the practicing attorney and the legal scholar. At Duke, law students have ready access to the materials of legal research through the resources of an excellent library collection and an array of electronic information sources, and the support of highly trained librarians to help them develop research skills to last throughout their professional careers. Recognizing its place at the center of the Law School community, the Duke Law Library is designed to offer accessible, well-organized collections and services for students. Generous group and individual study areas are located in proximity to the most-used materials, and the library is fully networked to provide desktop access to electronic sources.

The library collection a major research resource featuring comprehensive coverage of basic United States primary source materials: reported decisions of federal and state courts, as well as current and retrospective collections of federal and state codes and session laws. A full range of print and electronic finding tools provide access to the primary sources. The extensive and continuously expanding collection of legal treatises is indexed in the Duke University online catalog, which also provides access to electronic journals, databases and internet resources. Special treatise collections are maintained in several areas, including the George C. Christie collection in jurisprudence and the Floyd S. Riddick collection of autographed senatorial material.

The periodical collection includes extensive runs of all major law journals, bar association publications, institute proceedings, and newsletters. The library is a depository for United States government publications, with concentration on congressional and administrative law materials. Hard copy and microform document holdings include complete runs of the Congressional Record and the Federal Register, all post-1970 congressional materials, congressional committee prints dating back to the mid-nineteenth century, and special subject collections.

In addition to its Anglo-American holdings, the library holds substantial research collections in foreign and international law. The foreign law collection is extensive in coverage, with long-standing concentrations in European law and business law materials, and growing collections in Asian and Latin American law. The international law collection is strong in primary source and treatise material on both private and public international law topics, and is supplemented by collections held at the main campus library.
The Duke University Libraries (Perkins, Law, Business, and Medical) together contain one of the major research collections in the country. Law students can borrow materials from other libraries in the Duke system and libraries at local universities. Cooperative programs with other libraries, both on and off campus, ensure that materials are available when needed for the Law School community.

The success of a law school library depends as much on the quality of the services it provides as on the strengths of its collection. At Duke, the library staff includes ten librarians with graduate degrees, six of whom hold additional degrees in law. Law-trained staff members serve as instructors in the first-year research and writing program and regularly offer seminars in topics of advanced legal research. The staff produces a series of research guides, a newsletter, and various current-awareness services, including bibliographies of books and articles by Law School faculty members in print and on-line formats. The library publications have been honored with the American Association of Law Libraries' Law Library Publications Award. Information about library services is also published on the library's World Wide Web home page: http://library.law.duke.edu.

The library features nearly 200 individual study carrels, as well as eight group study rooms for collaborative study. Wireless connectivity is available throughout the library. Sixty carrels are equipped with networked computer terminals and additional terminals are available for students in the computer instruction room.

**Educational Technologies**

The Educational Technologies department was created in recognition of the growing importance – and convergence – of technologies that incorporate digital text, images, sound and video. The department is responsible for the Web presence of the law school, and supports audio, video and presentation technologies for the law school community. The department also provides support directly to faculty who wish to use technology in any aspect of the educational experience. Services are outlined at: http://www.law.duke.edu/edtech/.

The law school Web has sites for all departments and most programs. Most materials produced by the law school are accessible in some form via the Web. All the school’s journals have been available online, in full text and searchable, since 1997; conferences and major addresses at the law school are usually web-cast and archived on the Web site. The majority of courses have Course Homepages that provide access for students to syllabi, e-reserves and other digital materials. The law school also takes advantage of the Blackboard course management system in widespread use on the university campus.

The law school classrooms are fully networked and have built-in capabilities to project computer, videotape or DVD output, as well as transparencies and other hard-copy materials. The classrooms all have power at every student seat for laptops, and network access at each seat. Wireless access is also available in all the classrooms. The seminar rooms have Smartboard technology for a blend of digital projection and hands-on whiteboarding. The majority of classrooms can be used for videoconferencing. Class sessions can be recorded by faculty request, and all A/V equipment can be used by students for classes, or by student groups at other times.

The Scheinman Media Lab has videotaping equipment, an all-digital production facility and knowledgeable staff. Its mission is to assist in the production of educational materials, whether faculty or student produced, and to document key events and presentations made at the law school. Student groups can by arrangement also take advantage of the resources and expertise of the facility.
Computing Services

Computing Services manages the school’s network environment. Its staff believes in providing a high level of service that matches the quality of the equipment and infrastructure. The director of computing services holds degrees in law and library science. The professional staff holds technical certificates and the help desk supervisor also holds a J.D.

The Student Research Network is designed to provide a workstation environment where law students can access and work with electronic and print information sources, create legal writing documents, and print them. The network provides shared access to word-processing software (WordPerfect and MS Word), legal research and other commercial on-line databases (e.g., Lexis, Westlaw), electronic mail, the World Wide Web and other resources of the Internet, the university on-line catalog, and locally mounted databases. Duke faculty use the network to distribute information to students and for course-related e-mail discussion groups, and are actively engaged in developing other productive uses of network technologies to supplement in-class instruction. The school is a member of the Computer Assisted Legal Instruction consortium (CALI), and makes CALI exercises freely available to students in support of the Law School curriculum.

Because of the growing reliance on computing and network technologies, the law school strongly recommends that all entering students own portable computers capable of accessing the law school network remotely from their residences and through direct and wireless connections throughout the law school building. Computing Services staff offer advice to students about computer purchases and assist law students in making productive use of computers an integral part of their law school experience. Additional information about computing services is available online at http://computing.law.duke.edu

The professional staff of the Law Library in 2006-2007 includes:
Richard A. Danner, B.A., M.S., J.D., Senior Associate Dean for Information Services and Rufty Research Professor of Law
Jennifer Behrens, B.A., M.L.S., J.D., Reference Librarian and Lecturing Fellow
Lauren Collins, B.A., J.D., M.S., Reference Librarian and Senior Lecturing Fellow
Karen B. Douglas, B.A., M.S., Head of Technical Services
Melanie J. Dunshee, B.A., J.D., M.A.L.S., Deputy Director of the Law Library and Senior Lecturing Fellow
Janeen J. Gammage, A.B., M.S.L.S., Head of Collection Services
Doris M. Hinson, B.A., M.L.S., Cataloger
Donna Nixon, B.S., J.D., M.S.L.S., Head of Reference Services and Lecturing Fellow
Katherine Topulos, B.A., M.A., M.S., J.D., Foreign and International Law Librarian and Senior Lecturing Fellow

The Director of Educational Technologies is:
Wayne Miller, B.A., Ph.D., and Lecturing Fellow

The Director of Computing Services is:
Kenneth J. Hirsh, B.A., J.D., M.L.S., and Senior Lecturing Fellow
International Students
International Students at Duke

Duke Law School warmly welcomes international students from countries throughout the world to all its programs of study. The presence of students from a wide variety of cultures and legal systems greatly enhances the education of all Duke Law School students. Highly qualified foreign law university graduates who seek exposure to the American legal system and the legal profession are encouraged to apply to one of the following degree programs. Information about graduate programs for international students at Duke University School of Law and study abroad opportunities is also available at the Law School's Web site: http://international.law.duke.edu.

Degree Programs for International Students

Juris Doctor (J.D.). International students with excellent academic qualifications and English proficiency may seek admission to pursue the J.D. and joint-degree programs. Applicants should recognize that they will enter a program designed for extremely capable professional students who already possess a substantial background in American culture and familiarity with the American educational system. The burdens of a new educational system in a wholly new environment are especially demanding for students who have not previously studied in the United States.

International applicants whose first language is not English must present a high score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Applicants who already hold a university level degree from an English medium institution may, however, inquire about exemption from this requirement. All J.D. applicants are required to take the Law School
Admission Test (LSAT). Candidates who have earned professional law degrees in countries with a legal system not dissimilar to that found in the United States or who have extraordinary records in their first law degree may be able to receive credit for as much as one third of the course work required for the completion of the J.D. degree. All inquiries about the J.D. program should be directed to the Law School Office of Admissions, which oversees admissions to this program. For further information, consult the following Web site: http://admissions.law.duke.edu.

Master of Laws (LL.M.). The Duke LL.M. degree program is designed for foreign law graduates. The LL.M. program typically enrolls approximately 75 students from as many as 35 different countries. Participants in the LL.M. program will include practicing lawyers; judges; academicians; prosecutors; staff members from ministries, banks and corporations; and a small number of outstanding recent law graduates.

The LL.M. degree requires two semesters of study in residence at Duke. Students may elect to take one first-year course, which will bring them into contact with entering American J.D. students who are facing similar academic challenges for the first time. LL.M. students will also enroll in a seminar or in an independent study course with a faculty member, the end product of either being the submission of a substantial piece of written work by the student. LL.M. students as a group undertake a two-credit introduction to American Law course. The course is taught by a Law School faculty member and provides insight into distinctive aspects of American law. LL.M. students have the opportunity to visit North Carolina and Durham courts and if possible the Supreme Court of the United States. A two-credit legal analysis, research and writing course is required of LL.M. students who do not have a strong common law background. The course prepares students for the kinds of writing responsibilities expected of qualified American law practitioners. All LL.M. students will receive orientation to the Law Library and the computer system. Additional courses are individually selected by the student with the guidance of a faculty advisor. LL.M. students participate in classes with J.D. students and the same grading scale is applied. International students whose first language is not English and who meet other specified criteria may receive extra time on final examinations, however. Students are expected to complete the degree in one year unless special alternative arrangements are made.

Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.). International students who have already earned a degree in American law or in a common law country at the master's level may apply for admission to the S.J.D. program. Admission is extremely selective, and students should apply only if they have achieved exceptional academic records at both their home and their American institutions. S.J.D. candidates are expected to be able to demonstrate that they have the capacity to conduct original research and to produce a thesis which will be a significant contribution to legal scholarship. Applicants should submit transcripts from all previous academic institutions at which they have studied; references from at least two faculty members very familiar with the applicant's credentials, including one from a faculty member acquainted with the applicant's studies in the United States; a sample of written work; and a written description of their research interest. Students admitted to candidacy in the S.J.D. program will be asked to complete one to two semesters of course work at Duke before developing a proposal for the thesis component of the degree. The student's research and thesis will be supervised by a faculty member highly qualified in that area of law and by two additional faculty members in the same or related fields. Prior to the thesis project, the candidate will sit for an examination in his or her area of study and fulfill requirements recommended by faculty members on the student's committee. The successful S.J.D. candidate must then receive formal admission to the S.J.D. program. The S.J.D. normally
involves a minimum of two to three years. It should be noted that very few students gain admission to this program of study. For additional information, contact the International Studies Office.

**Admission of International Students to LL.M. or S.J.D. Programs**

An admissions process separate from the J.D. admissions is maintained for foreign students applying to the LL.M. or S.J.D. programs. Prospective applicants should write for forms and information to Ms. Judith Horowitz, Associate Dean for International Studies. An application fee of $70 is charged and should accompany the application. Students from countries where English is not the principal language are required to present a high score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), which is administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. For further information, appropriate officials at the student's university should be consulted.

Applications and supporting material should reach Duke by January 20. Students are advised that it may take up to two months for TOEFL examination results to reach Duke. Late TOEFL scores and other application materials can seriously delay or even jeopardize admissions decisions. Applicants will be notified of acceptance beginning in late January. Admissions decisions will continue until the LL.M. class is full. It is recommended that applicants try to apply as early as possible. Admission is for matriculation in the fall semester only. A deposit fee of $500 will be required to confirm acceptance of a position at the Law School.

**Financial Aid**

Duke offers some financial assistance based on merit to outstanding international students. All non-U.S. citizens will need to provide proof of sufficient financial support for tuition and living expenses for the degree program before the university initiates the student visa process. International students admitted to the J.D. program must demonstrate that they have funds available for all three years of study. The Law School does not award new scholarship funds on the basis of need or merit once the student matriculates.

**Housing**

Duke University has an abundance of well appointed, reasonably priced housing in the area. Compared to most urban areas, the cost of living and quality of life in Durham are excellent. Most students prefer to have a car since off campus public transportation is not readily available.

**Placement with American Law Firms**

International students may find that they would like to complete their legal education with an internship at an American law firm. Students are welcome to use the services of the Law School’s Career and Professional Development Center, which has a counselor who works with international students and J.D. students seeking overseas positions. The office sponsors special sessions for international students in order to explain the placement process, to help with writing resumes and with interview techniques, and to offer other kinds of assistance as necessary. Students from Duke participate in an annual job fair held in New York at which law firms from the U.S. and abroad interview job applicants. The visa office at Duke will help students obtain permission to engage in a period of practical training following completion of the degree program. The Law School cannot guarantee that students
will have success in locating a position with an American law firm. To facilitate the job search, international students are advised to make contact with American law firms, if possible, before they leave their home countries. Students who have the benefit of at least two years of legal experience before they pursue the LL.M. degree are often the most successful in identifying positions with American law firms. Information about taking state bar examinations is available in the Office of Career Services. Many students prepare for a state bar examination at Duke University.

**Special Features of Duke for International Students**

The size of the international student body at the Law School is large enough to make its presence felt at the school, but not so large as to be a totally separate entity. All international students are supported in their efforts to become an integral part of the Duke community. To this end, the university's International House sponsors orientation sessions, offers the opportunity for foreign students to have a host family in Durham, and provides a number of special programs and services throughout the year. Duke Law School also conducts a weeklong orientation for all new students and several separate sessions designated specifically for international student concerns. International students are selected as representatives to the Duke Bar Association. All clubs and associations, the International Law Society and Pro-Bono Program in particular, encourage the participation of international students. The Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law provides opportunities for international students to submit articles and for as many as five LL.M. students to participate as staff members in the production of the journal.

The Office of the Associate Dean for International Studies is responsible for the admission of international applicants, orientation, academic and adaptation counseling, and other services for international students. Each LL.M. student is assigned to an academic adviser who offers guidance with course selection. The legal research and writing course is carefully structured to familiarize students with the law library, legal writing techniques of a gradually more demanding nature, and the skills necessary for a beginning law office associate to function effectively. The Distinctive Aspects of American Law course provides an introduction to various areas of American law, the legal profession, and the judicial process. The goal of the LL.M. program is to provide international students with the most complete exposure to American law and culture that can be accomplished in one academic year.

All international students are welcome to attend the Law School’s two summer overseas institutes, which are held during the month of July. The Duke-Geneva Institute in Transnational Law is co-sponsored by the University of Geneva Faculty of Law and located in Geneva, Switzerland. The Asia-America Institute in Transnational Law is conducted in Hong Kong jointly with the University of Hong Kong Law Faculty.

Courses at each institute are taught in English, by American (usually Duke) and non-American faculty. One course provides an introduction to the American legal system. In addition to course instruction, both institutes offer afternoon seminars on international or comparative law topics. The Duke-Geneva Institute takes advantage of the many international organizations located in Geneva to take students to the organization for presentations on international law topics by highly-placed officials. The Asia-America Institute has a strong emphasis on Asian and financial institutions, with faculty and speakers who are experts on those topics. LL.M. students enrolled at Duke who attend an institute may be able to earn up to six credits toward their degree.

The institutes enroll approximately sixty students each year from Duke and other American law schools, as well as students and graduates from law schools throughout the
world. While the largest group of students tends to come from the United States, students enroll from a wide range of countries, including Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Kyrgstan, Macedonia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Portugal, Taiwan, and Thailand. The Asia-America Institute, in particular, typically includes judges, lawyers, faculty members and government officials.

Brochures describing both institutes can be obtained from Duke University School of Law. For additional information on admissions, faculty, and course listings, the Web site address is the following: http://www.law.duke.edu/internat/institutes.html.
Career and Professional Development Center
Career and Professional Development

The many advantages of attending a small, highly-regarded, national law school like Duke are profound in the area of career and professional development. Our mission at Duke Law School is to help ensure that every graduate launches his or her career with the right job – not just any job. While data paint only a very small part of the picture, Duke Law School enjoys one of the strongest employment records among U.S. law schools.

It is a firmly held belief within Duke Law School that an alignment of personal values and professional aspirations is the foundation for a meaningful career. During students’ three years at Duke, our philosophy is to help students learn about themselves and what they would value in a career, and to introduce students to the universe of possible career options. Our aim is for students to leave Duke Law School with professional opportunities that match each graduate’s unique values and goals and to be informed decision-makers about their careers - a skill many lawyers may never develop. We structure the pursuit of the “right” job into three broad steps and collaborate with students to help them execute each step. The three steps are:

1. Learn about your own strengths and values.
   - ENGAGE in the Law School beyond the classroom
   - SERVE the community and learn about yourself.
   - RISK trying something new.

2. Learn about the universe of job and careers.
   - ASK questions to which you don’t know the answer.
   - BUILD relationships with professors, classmates and alumni.
   - TAKE ADVANTAGE of the opportunities Duke brings you.

3. Match your strengths and values with a corresponding position in this universe.

Students enter Duke Law School at differing points among the three steps and we are eager to support them at any stage. What is clear is that individuals who are able to determine where their passions lie and what interests them are most readily able to achieve those goals.

The Career and Professional Development Center organizes a variety of programs throughout the year aimed at increasing professionalism, job search skills, and disseminating information among law students. Basic skills are covered such as drafting legal resumes and cover letters. We strongly encourage mock interviews, videotaped if desired, to improve communication and interview skills. We also support commercial self-assessment tests and counseling conversations about goals and values. An integral part of Duke’s professional development program is the involvement of alumni and other
practitioners from around the world. Recent events at the Law School include the Business Law Career Symposium, the Current Issues in Intellectual Property Symposium, the Blueprint for Summer Success, the Public Interest Retreat, the International Lawyers’ Videoconference Series and numerous other speakers. Equally important are programs where upper level students describe their experiences to newer students.

In the summer following the first year of law school, Duke students engage in a diverse array of jobs. Many choose to work with public interest organizations such as those involved in children’s rights advocacy, Native American Rights or the development of legal systems in developing countries around the globe. Students also experience government legal work, with entities like the Securities & Exchange Commission, a U.S. Attorney’s office or the EPA. Others choose to collaborate with a Duke professor over the summer, doing research and writing and cementing a personal and professional bond with a member of our outstanding faculty. Some students decide to experience life in a law firm for the summer. Other first-year students find jobs abroad in Europe or Asia in connection with Duke Law School’s summer programs in Geneva and Hong Kong. Our goal at the Law School is to work with students starting early in their first year so they can identify a summer opportunity that they believe is in line with their personal values and objectives.

Second-year students typically begin pursuing summer opportunities in the summer after their first year. Again, students engage in many different types summer jobs, although typically a large number are interested in law firm work. Whatever one’s goals, we encourage students to work closely with us and to pursue opportunities through multiple channels, including networking, research and letter writing to employers, contacting alumni and on-campus interviewing, as a vast number of employers typically interview at Duke annually. These include:

- Hundreds of law firms from the largest legal markets such as Atlanta, California, Chicago, New York and Washington, D.C.
- Dozens of firms, large and small, from Boston, Charleston, Charlotte, Dallas, Denver, Florida, Houston, Phoenix, Raleigh, Seattle and many other cities and states.
- Public interest organizations in fields ranging from environmental policy to legal aid.
- The Federal government, including the Department of Justice, the Securities & Exchange Commission, as well as the EPA, FDA, IRS and others.
- U.S. Attorneys and County Attorneys.
- Investment banks with opportunities for an investment banker or “trader”.

With almost one employer on campus for every student interviewing, Duke students experience little competition with their classmates for jobs. It should be noted that second- and third-year student resumes are not pre-screened by employers, which means Duke Law students have the opportunity to interview with any employer who visits campus.

Of course, there are literally thousands of professional opportunities available to Duke Law students, so we strongly encourage our students to investigate the world beyond on-campus interviewing. As a point of reference, students working in law firms for the summer typically earn between $1500 and $3,100 weekly, depending on the firm and city. Students who work for public interest organizations during the summer are eligible to apply for summer public interest fellowships sponsored by the Law School and other organizations. In addition, the Public Interest Law Foundation, which is comprised entirely of students,
works throughout the year to raise money for fellow classmates who choose summer employment in public interest organizations. All students who want to receive funding for summer public interest work are eligible to do so.

Duke Law School graduates launch their legal careers throughout the United States and around the world. Typically, approximately one-third of Duke students choose to work in either New York or Washington D.C. following law school. Ten to 15 percent of each graduating class choose to practice in North Carolina, from Charlotte to Raleigh and beyond, with a similar amount heading to California and cities including San Francisco, Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego. Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, and Seattle, as well as cities in Florida and Texas, draw the interest of up to 10 percent of our students, too. Indeed, few law schools match the dispersion of their graduates that is found at Duke, and the Law School today has more than 9,000 alumni living and practicing law in almost every state in the country. We also have a significant alumni population who live and practice law abroad. Duke’s extensive alumni network is very active and supportive of students who are seeking employment during and after law school.

As mentioned previously, most of our students readily find opportunities of their choosing. Below are a few statistics for three recent graduating classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Employment</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed at Graduation</td>
<td>95.1%</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>91.82%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed after Nine Months</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>98.18%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Firm</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Clerkship</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Interest</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Degree</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Class of 2006 reflects a new method of calculating percent employed. Under the prior system, these figures would be 95.73% and 99.08%.

The Career and Professional Development Center prides itself on introducing students to the practice of law and giving young attorneys the tools they need to make educated career decisions for years to come. We have an outstanding team of extremely dedicated and talented professionals with multiple advanced degrees and professional experience in private and public legal practice, business, consulting, counseling, and other fields.
Alumni and Development Office
Duke Law School graduates are the most geographically dispersed of any of our peer law schools. Our alumni can be found across the country and around the world, yet their relationship with Duke Law School remains close. Every alumnus/a of Duke Law School is a member of the Law Alumni Association. The Alumni & Development Office, working with the Duke Law Alumni Association, links the school’s alumni with the Law School and with each other. Information about alumni programs sponsored by the Law School is also available at our website: www.law.duke.edu/alumni.

Reunions and Alumni Weekend. The Alumni & Development Office organizes reunions by class at five-year intervals. Reunions are held in the spring of each year, and offer a full weekend of activities designed to encourage alumni to reconnect with Duke Law School, former professors and classmates. Class committees are formed to help plan reunion activities, encourage attendance and assist in raising class gifts to benefit the Law School Annual Fund. At the 50th reunion, alumni are inducted into the Half-Century Club.

Alumni Awards. The Law Alumni Association presents five awards to outstanding graduates and friends during Reunion Weekend:

- **The Charles S. Murphy Award** is presented to an alumnus or alumna whose devotion to the common welfare is manifested in public service or in dedication to education. Charles S. Murphy T’31 L’34 devoted himself to public service, serving in the administrations of Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson as well as serving as a Trustee of Duke University.

- **The Charles S. Rhyne Award** honors alumni who exemplify the highest standards of professional ability and personal integrity through a career in the law, often combined with business. Charles Rhyne T’34 L’37 served on the Boards of Trustees at Duke and George Washington Universities, and was president of the American Bar Association.

- **The A. Kenneth Pye Award** honors the life and work of former Law School dean and Duke University chancellor A. Kenneth Pye. The Pye Award is designed to recognize contributions made to the field of legal education by Duke Law alumni or other members of the Duke Law School community.

- **The International Alumni Achievement Award** honors an international alumnus or alumna who has given distinguished service to his or her own profession and home country and has maintained strong ties with Duke Law School.

- **The Young Alumni Award** recognizes a graduate of fifteen years or less who has made significant contributions of leadership and service both professionally and to Duke Law School.
Alumni Publications. The Duke Law Magazine, an award-winning publication, provides news and features about Law School programs, faculty research, student life and alumni achievements.

Duke Law E-news, a monthly e-mail newsletter distributed by the Communications Office, is the latest way to stay current with news and events at Duke Law School. Subscribers to this free service will receive notification of speakers, conferences, alumni activities and more.

Local Alumni Clubs. The Alumni & Development Office coordinates and supports the activities of local Duke Law clubs in the United States and abroad, to increase both a sense of community and an awareness of the needs of the Law School. These clubs organize social and educational events which are often attended by a Law School administrator or faculty member. Besides serving a social and networking function for local alumni and encouraging a sense of community, Duke Law clubs also provide practical assistance to the Admissions and Career Services offices of the Law School.

Duke Law School also pursues a strong alumni relations program with our growing international alumni body. The Alumni & Development Office, in conjunction with the International Studies office, sponsors programs for current international students to explain alumni relations and development programs and to encourage students to stay in touch with Duke Law School after graduation. There are several active Duke Law clubs outside the United States. Alumni events are held each year in conjunction with the transnational institutes in Europe and Asia.

Alumni Programs for Students. Alumni frequently visit the Law School for a variety of reasons: to recruit for their firms, to participate in Career Panels for the Office of Career Services, to speak about their practice specialty or pro bono activities, or to be guest lecturers in particular classes.

The Braxton Craven Inn of Court, a professional organization of attorneys, judges and students, holds regular meetings with educational programs. Second and third-year students are welcome to participate in this professional organization, which provides valuable networking opportunities.

In addition to coordinating these activities, the staff of the Alumni & Development Office is eager to get to know students throughout their Law School careers. We are available to individual students and student organizations who wish to contact alumni. The Alumni & Development Office, in fact, helps to usher students into alumni status by coordinating, along with the Office of Student Affairs, the Law School’s Hooding Ceremony and all other activities of Commencement Weekend.

Law School Leadership Boards: Duke Law School has three leadership boards: the Future Forum, the Law Alumni Association Board of Directors, and the Board of Visitors.

Future Forum. The Future Forum is the Law School’s leadership board for recent graduates (one to 15 years out). In addition, students from the 2L and 3L classes are invited to apply to serve on the Future Forum. Members serve a three-year term. Formed in the fall of 1998, the Future Forum exists to provide a dialogue between recent graduates and the Law School on critical issues in the areas of admissions, career services, financial aid, curriculum development, technology changes, and fundraising. Members are encouraged to attend a yearly meeting in the fall, to make connections with other Duke Law alumni, to participate in Duke events within their communities, and to recognize the importance of contributing to the Law School’s Annual Fund.

Law Alumni Association Board. The Law Alumni Association Board of Directors consists of approximately forty members who serve three-year terms. The mission of the Duke Law Alumni Association Board is to bring together Law School alumni, students,
faculty and administrators to develop and strengthen the bonds within the greater Law School community. The Board of Directors serves to achieve this mission, coordinating efforts among alumni and providing avenues of communication and cooperation among the members of the Duke Law School community.

**Board of Visitors.** The Board of Visitors serves as a reporting and recommending body to the Law School administration, the University administration and the University Board of Trustees on matters of student development, external affairs, fundraising and faculty and academic affairs. Membership consists of a chairperson, general members, international members and parent members. A slate of nominees is appointed annually by the President of Duke University with the advice and counsel of the Dean of the Law School and the current Chair of the Board of Visitors.

**Fundraising**

Financial strength is critical for Duke Law School to retain and build on its reputation as a global leader in legal education, to support faculty excellence, to attract the best students, and to foster innovation in using state-of-the-art technologies for teaching and legal research. Duke Law School has come a very long way in a few short decades – thanks largely to the support of alumni and friends.

**Law School Annual Fund.** Annual Fund gifts are vital to the future of the Law School. Unrestricted support allows Duke Law to respond quickly to emerging needs within the School, and supports the School’s ability to attract high caliber faculty and students, to strengthen academic programs, and to provide students with the analytical training and professional skills necessary to become leaders in the legal profession. Alumni are solicited annually and each of the reunion classes and the graduating class make commitments to a class gift in support of the Annual Fund.

**Financial Aid Initiative.** As part of the Duke University Financial Aid Initiative, Duke Law School launched a three-year fundraising effort in December 2005 with a goal of increasing endowments for scholarships by $10 million. Duke Law School's financial aid makes every effort to help students who require financial assistance to meet tuition and living expenses; currently the bulk of this support comes from the Law School’s operating budget. The Financial Aid Initiative is aimed at increasing endowed funds to relieve the burden on the operating budget and ensure the Law School’s ability to meet students’ financial need even in lean budget years.

**Faculty Excellence.** The dynamic relationship between professor and student is at the core of the Law School experience. Creative faculty members who work at the forefront of their fields are the basis of the Law School’s strength as they impart not only knowledge but also serve as mentors in helping students to discover their niche in serving society. Faculty members provide the first-class education for which Duke Law School is known, and they are the driving force behind the School’s research enterprise and its reputation for thought leadership. Further, a stellar senior faculty serves as a magnet for promising junior scholars who in their turn will ensure Duke Law School’s continued place in the front ranks of legal education.

Duke Law School increasingly finds itself in a competitive position with the other top law schools in the country to attract and retain both prominent senior scholars and promising young stars. Additional funds for endowed faculty positions are integral to the School’s ability to sustain faculty excellence, and over the next five years, Duke Law School seeks a minimum of $12.5 million to create five new distinguished professorships, which are held by senior professors. An additional $12 million in funding will be sought to hire and sustain junior and mid-career faculty.
**Law School Building Campaign.** Duke Law School has undertaken an ambitious building project to expand, renovate, and re-create the building. In summer 2004, two large classrooms were completely rebuilt (a third large classroom was rebuilt in 2001.) In fall 2005, a new 30,000-square-foot wing that houses the clinical programs, journal offices, additional faculty offices, and meeting rooms was completed. In addition, the entire front facade of the Law School was replaced. We anticipate the next phase of the construction project to include extensive renovation to the library and the creation of an atrium outside the library entrance of the building. The atrium will be available for a wide variety of events, and will include a café and seating to invite informal interactions between students and faculty. New landscaping along both Science Drive and Towerview Road will top off the project and provide attractive and comfortable outdoor venues in which to study and relax.

The cost of these renovations is being underwritten through philanthropy and through capital investment by Duke University. Naming opportunities for faculty offices, conference rooms, and classrooms in the newly renovated and expanded building are available.

**The Barrister Donor Society.** Duke Law School’s leadership donors are recognized annually through membership in the Barrister Donor Society. The Barristers are a distinguished group of alumni and friends who share a commitment to the future of the Law School through their giving. Membership in the Barristers is granted to alumni and friends who annually donate $2,500 or more to Duke Law School. Graduates of five years or less, judges, educators, and those who work for the government or in public service may become members of the Barristers for a contribution of $1,000.
Appendix A

UNDERGRADUATE INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN ENTERING CLASS OF 2007

Auburn University
Barnard College-Columbia University
Baylor University
Boston University
Brigham Young University
Brown University
Calvin College
Campbell University
Case Western Reserve University
Claffin University
Claremont McKenna College
Clarkson University
College Of William and Mary
Columbia University
Connecticut College
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Duke University
Emory University
Furman University
Georgetown University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Grinnell College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Harvard University
Howard University
Indiana University-Bloomington
John Carroll University
Johns Hopkins University
Menlo College
Mercer University
Morehouse College
New York University
Northwestern University
Pennsylvania State University
Pepperdine University
Princeton University
Queens College - CUNY
Rice University
Roger Williams University
Rutgers University-Rutgers College
Saint Mary's College of Maryland
Saint Norbert College
Santa Clara University
Smith College
Spelman College
Stanford University
Suny at Albany
Suny College at Geneseo
Taylor University
Texas A & M University
The College of New Jersey
Trinity University
Troy University
Tufts University
Tulane University
United States Naval Academy
University of Akron
University of Arizona
University of California-Berkeley
University of California-Irvine
University of California-Los Angeles
University of Chicago
University of Colorado-Boulder
University of Florida
University of Idaho
University of Illinois-Urbana
University of International Relations-Beijing
University of Kansas
University of Louisville
University of Maryland-College Park
University of Nebraska
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
University of Notre Dame
University of Pennsylvania
University of Richmond
University of Rochester
University of South Carolina
University of Tennessee
University of Texas - Austin
University of the South
University of Utah
University of Virginia
University of Wyoming
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Wake Forest University
Washington and Lee University
Washington University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Wheaton College
Williams College
Yale University
## Appendix B

### STATES AND COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN ENTERING CLASS OF 2007*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>State</th>
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</thead>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>California</td>
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### United States Districts and Territories:

- District of Columbia: 3

### International Countries:

- Brazil: 1
- Canada: 1
- China: 1
- Nigeria: 1

* From self-identified home town.
Appendix C

HIPAA Statement
Student Health 2003

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, includes a privacy rule that creates national standards to protect individuals’ personal health information. These standards were implemented by the Duke Health Enterprise on April 14, 2003.

Duke Student Health, Counseling and Psychological Services, and Sexual Assault Support Services comply with these standards. The Notice of Patient Privacy brochure, which will be given to students at their first visit, describes how medical information may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information.
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